

United Electrical Workers Reject Gov't Wage-Freeze, Speedup Policy

In a policy statement made public yesterday, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers declared its "rejection of the Washington Administration's policy of destroying the wages, working and living standards of America's workers for the benefit of war profiteers."

The statement on "UE Economic Policy" is signed by its three top officers: president Albert J. Fitzgerald, secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak and organizational director James Matles.

The statement of the UE was mainly directed at a statement issued by the Wage Stabilization Board headed by Cyrus Ching setting forth the policy for a wage freeze and speedup of productivity.

That statement, with the approval of Congress, the UE says "has embarked upon a deliberate program to wreck the American peoples' standard of living. It is doing this under the pretext of a war emergency."

"It is doing it in a period of the most extravagant and greedy corporation profiteering in the history of the country and the world."

PEOPLE'S PROGRAM

The UE's statement puts forward a "people's program" in the present situation and lists the following demands:

- Immediate roll-back of prices to pre-Korea levels, with strict price and rent control.

- Lifting the present unconscionable tax burden on wage earners and a corporation tax law to eliminate war profiteering.

- Compensation in wages for all inroads made upon the earnings of the people through price-gouging, and for any advances in the cost of living that may be permitted in the future.

- The right of workers to protect themselves against speedup and against destruction of their work week, overtime, vacation and holiday standards.

- The protection of all wage provisions written into existing contracts.

The UE will fight against:

- Further wage cuts in the form of taxes.

- A wage freeze.

- Speedup and the destruction of contract protections covering incentive earnings, the standard work week, overtime, vacation and holiday provisions and seniority.

HITS CIO, AFL AIDES

Noting that the CIO and AFL representatives on the board signed the stabilization statement, the UE said "their action marks a new low in the subservience of CIO and AFL officialdom to the interests of the employers and the orders of politicians."

Noting that Emil Rieve of the Textile Union is the CIO's representative and signer of the statement, the UE recalled that he blocked wage raises for his own members for years.

"His choice by the CIO as its wage stabilization representative demonstrates CIO acceptance of the employer-govern-

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NEW USSR NOTE PRESSES FOR PEACE TALKS

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The 'Bottomless Pit' Horror

An Editorial

THE SHAME AND HORROR of the Korean adventure continue.

There is not a single Pentagon militarist who dares to assert any longer that MacArthur can conquer that blood-soaked land whose cities, towns and farms are burning like huge torches.

But the government and MacArthur will not halt this killing. The bombers soar over the villages dropping jelly-bombs, spraying every living thing with bullets. Tanks and bulldozers crush the straw-thatched homes while Korean mothers weep. The roads are choked with frantic parents, deserted children, orphans. And the U. S. casualty lists grow.

THE SCHEME TO CONQUER Korea was doomed when Dulles, MacArthur and Syngman Rhee hatched it back in June, 1950.

It is equally doomed now.

But it goes on and on and on.

Why?

Columnist Robert S. Allen, writing in his syndicated column, gives us a glimpse of the horrible callousness to human life which lies behind this Acheson-Truman-Dulles strategy.

He writes that Washington hopes to turn Korea into "a bottomless pit" for the Chinese and Korean people.

A bottomless pit in which there rises the blood of American boys, Korean children, and dying women.

A bottomless pit from which returns Pfc. Smith of Pennsylvania without legs or arms.

A bottomless pit into which MacArthur pours endless streams of human life and treasure. America cries out "Stop!" But these men say "More!"

THE MEN WHO ARE enforcing this crime against humanity, and against America, are flouting every plan for peace as if it were the plague.

They have turned their faces like stone to the families who are paying this heavy price.

They seem to rejoice in the sight of flaming villages and wintry devastation where millions of human beings are going through the kind of Hell visited on their victims by the raging German armies during World War II.

In their fear of peace, these men have been frantically pouring cold water on the Soviet proposal for a Big Five peace talk to achieve a German peace settlement above all, and on other issues as well.

They have sought to suppress the Soviet offer in an

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U. S. Supreme Court Again Dooms Martinsville Seven

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Supreme Court Again Dooms Martinsville 7; CRC Urges Protests

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The U. S. Supreme Court today refused for a second time to hear an appeal from the Martinsville Seven, convicted on a frame-up charge of rape, thereby condemning the innocent men to death within a few weeks. There was no written opinion by the court.

The seven innocent victims of Virginia-style jimcrow justice had received two stays of execution as a result of nation-wide and international protests. Last November, their executions, set for the 17th and the 20 of that month, were stayed pending action by the high court. Attorneys for the Association for the Advancement of Colored People have conducted the legal battle for the condemned Negroes.

The Martinsville Seven won their first stay last July when a world-wide movement saved the life of Willie McGee, Negro, facing death on Mississippi also on a trumped-up charge of rape.

The Martinsville Seven include John C. Taylor, Joe H. Hampton, Francis D. Grayson, Booker T. Millner, James L. Hairston, Howard L. Hairston and Frank Hairston, Jr. They were scheduled to die

in July before the first stay was won. Of the seven men, one is a father of five children, and six were under 20 at the time of conviction.

On June 5 the Supreme Court had refused to review the first appeals of the seven men thus condemning them to death.

The Martinsville Seven were condemned to die by all-white juries during a period of six days on flimsy, contradictory evidence of "rape" claimed by a white woman who has since disappeared.

CRC URGES CARAVAN

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday urged wires, telegrams and other forms of protest to Gov. John Battle of Virginia to halt the executions. He urged that a Freedom caravan be organized to go to Richmond to see the Governor.

"One of the first acts of 1951, in rejecting the writ on the part of the Martinsville Seven," said Patterson, "indicates that the U. S. Supreme Court will be a weapon of terror against the Negro people in the country in the coming year unless we see the broadest mobilization for an all-out fight for Constitutional liberties and human rights."

"The Martinsville Seven have been systematically persecuted by the State of Virginia, which in all of its history has never sentenced a white man to the electric chair on a charge of rape. The state of Virginia should not fix a sentence that is discriminatory and shows definitely that Negroes are not to be accorded the same rights as whites. But for the Supreme Court not to review it on that basis alone is proof that it is an accomplice in the crimes of the state against Negro people."

"The Supreme Court's indifference to the rights of Negroes approximates the drive against Jewish people in Germany under the Nazis."

"American labor should understand that this blow against Negro rights places labor's rights in jeopardy."

to that being paid at the California plant.

The plant here was shut down by strike for five months last year, from April to September. The strike was finally settled after the union accepted a wage raise ranging from 5 to 9 cents per hour.

The governor's message tomorrow is expected to stress this banshee howl for blood and terror, with demagogic references to the need for "increased" hospital and health services and partial pay increases for civil service employees.

However, the overwhelming mood existing here tonight was one of all-out attack against the living standards of the people reflected in unanimity from both major party legislators on Dewey's program for rent increases, spiraling tax burdens on the working people, and reductions in corporate and business levies.

By Michael Singer

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That Wall Street's grip on both major parties in the Legislature was tighter than ever is evident in revelations that Gov. Dewey's war speech on Dec. 14 and President Truman's total mobilization talk on Dec. 15 were written by the same "ghost." In his Dec. 14 speech Dewey urged calling up the National Guard "tomorrow," an army of 180 divisions, an 80-group Air Force, recommitment of the Navy "without delay," setting a 25 percent war production quota for all national output, and registering every man and woman over 17.

The following day the President

ROMANIAN WORKERS' PAPER CABLES GREETING TO DAILY

New Year's greetings from Scanteia, central organ of the Romanian Workers Party, were received here yesterday by the Daily Worker. Scanteia cabled:

"Scanteia sends the Daily Worker a warm and fighting salute for the new year. We wish you, dear comrades, great success for 1951,

in your great and self-sacrificing struggle to unmask the warmongering imperialist clique, to isolate it, and to block its plans for launching a new world war. We hope that 1951 will be the year of the unity of the American democratic and patriotic forces against war. Happy New Year. "Sorin Toma, editor-in-chief."

Hail French CP on 30th Anniversary

Greetings to the French Communist Party on its 30th anniversary were sent yesterday by William Z. Foster, chairman, and Gus Hall, national secretary of the American Communist Party. Full text follows:

In the name of the Communist Party this week holding its national congress in face of war hysteria and persecution, we greet the valiant Communist Party of France, the Party of Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos.

As fighters for independence of France against menace of American imperialist ambitions, as fighters for peace of France and of Europe against the Truman Administration's plans to militarize your country and threaten it with a revived Nazi Wehrmacht, your party and the great peace movement around it, stands as inspiration for all foes of war and fascism.

We greet you on your 30th anniversary. Through you, we greet Maurice Thorez, your great general secretary and wish him speedy recovery. And through you we greet splendid working people and peace partisans of France—true allies of the American working people.

We greet you in name of all our members and friends, and in the name of our general secretary, Eugene Dennis, whom the joint action of all peace-loving forces must succeed in saving from his unjust imprisonment.

Best wishes for the coming days of your greatest successes, which are surely approaching.

People's China Bans Secret Societies

HONG KONG, Jan. 2.—China's secret societies, whose hatchet men used to clash in tong wars in San Francisco and New York, have been banned in People's China.

The Peking People's Daily News said today a government proclamation ordered all secret societies dissolved as being "contrary to the best interest of the people."

Senators Urged To Vote Against Envoy to Franco

In a protest to Congress over the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Franco regime of Spain, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee yesterday mailed to each member of the incoming session of the Senate an appeal to block the appointment of an American ambassador to Madrid.

For five years, the Senators were reminded, "the leaders of our government have repeatedly asserted moral disapproval and condemnation of the avowed fascist regime of Spain. The resumption of diplomatic relations with the Madrid of Franco permits of only one interpretation: that America's condemnation of fascism is at an end."

Sending of an ambassador to Madrid, the anti-fascist committee asserted, "to the accompaniment of an official U.S. loan of \$62,500,000 . . . will expose us to the grave dangers that conciliation with fascism inevitably entails."

81st Congress Votes War Fund In Last Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The 81st Congress adjourned sine die today after rushing through three bills. The 82nd Congress convenes tomorrow.

The old Congress passed and sent to President Truman a \$20,000,000,000 war spending bill, a measure setting up a \$3,100,000,000 three-year civil defense program, and a bill giving the President power to re-write war contracts.

The 82nd Congress will receive Truman's annual budget and economic and State of the Union messages soon after it convenes. It will be asked to vote huge sums for war in fiscal 1952, increase taxes again and pass sweeping military manpower measures.

81 Miners Die In Hungary Blast

BUDAPEST, Jan. 2.—Eighty-one miners were killed in an explosion in the Tatabanya coal mines near Budapest Saturday, an official statement said today.

The Ministry of Mining and Energy said an investigation was under way.

The miners who perished had been declared "heroic dead of the People's Republic" and would receive a state funeral, the Ministry said. Families of the victims will be awarded 2,000 florints (\$108) as immediate support, and minor children will be reared with government aid.

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Albany Bipartisan Attack On Living Standards Seen

By Michael Singer

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made his all-out mobilization for war speech. Both addresses, according to T. R. B., who writes the Washington Wire column of the New Republic, were written by the same person.

In his Dec. 25 column T. R. B. said:

"Governor Dewey has been patriotically cooperating with the White House. . . . His speech last week preceeding Truman's broadcast was cleared with Truman. An amusing aspect is that a 'ghost' who worked on Truman's speech was waived to Albany to make

VISIT MAYOR TODAY ON JOHN DERRICK SLAYING

A delegation of Harlem American Labor Party and Civil Rights Congress leaders will visit City Hall today to press demands on Mayor Impellitteri for prompt investigation and prosecution in the Dec. 7 slaying of John Derrick in Harlem.

The ALP delegation notified the mayor on Dec. 29 of their plan, and requested that he meet with them to act on police brutality against the Negro people. Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Harlem ALP Council; Frances Smith, chairman of the 11th AD ALP Club; Don Sheppard, executive secretary of the ALP in the 7th AD, and Louis Wheaton, chairman of the 13th AD ALP Club, will

head the ALP delegation. Russell Meeks, executive secretary of the Harlem CRC, will lead the CRC delegation.

Action to force vigorous official prosecution of the two cops who killed the Negro veteran has begun to dent the anti-Negro wall in City Hall.

A group of Negro leaders, headed by Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, received a promise from William Ettel, one of Impellitteri's aides, to submit their demands to the mayor.

Manhattan and Brooklyn protest meetings have spurred community mobilization on the Derrick case.

1,000 Strike for Cost-of-Living Hike

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Joy Mfg. Co. plant was closed by a strike of a thousand workers Dec. 28 over demands for a cost-of-living increase in wages. The contract does not provide for a wage reopening until next spring.

A union membership meeting voted solidly to stay out, defying instructions from the national office of the International Assn. of Machinists to return to work while negotiations go on for a settlement.

2,800 Strike at Masonite Plant

LAUREL, Miss., Jan. 2.—Approximately 2,800 union employees at the Masonite Corp. plant here went on strike again yesterday.

The strike was called at midnight and only supervisory employees showed up for work. Pickets were at the entrances.

The strike was called by the CIO Woodworkers after failure by company and the union to get together on a new contract.

The company offered only an across-the-board wage raise of seven cents per hour. The union rejected the company offer as being entirely inadequate.

The union contended that laborers at the company's new Ukiah, Calif., plant were being paid \$1.53 per hour while laborers at the plant here were being paid only \$1.03 per hour. The union asked for a wage scale comparable

Stoves Go Up In Smoke

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 2.—Fire destroyed a warehouse filled with stoves and heaters today causing damage estimated at \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

Fire departments from four cities fought the blaze in a warehouse of the Florence Stove Co. Three firemen were injured, none seriously.

The warehouse was destroyed with 17,000 crated gas stoves, 12,000 oil heaters and 4,000 hot water heaters.

New Soviet Note Presses For Peace Settlement Talks

Chicagoans Tell Reporter Peace Is Best Xmas Gift

"What is your hope for next Christmas?" asked a Sun-Times inquiring reporter of men and women visiting the Chicago Natural Museum.

Phyllis Wade of Evanston, a secretary, said: "Almost everyone in the world must be hoping that all nations will learn to live peacefully together, so there will be no more terrible wars."

Richard Haggerty, Southwest Side, an auditor, expressed the same wish in a different way: "I sincerely hope I'm in Chicago to spend the holiday with my family, and not in service. Naturally, just like nearly everybody else, I hope that conditions are such that this will be possible, and that the future for all of us a year from now will look brighter than it does at present."

Two students of both sexes, both of North Side, suggested peaceful settlements around the conference table instead of resorting to bombs.

Laura Sparks said that "peaceful relations all over the world . . . would be the best thing that could happen." She added: "If only nations and people were less greedy I think they could work out a plan for peace around a conference table, instead of resorting to bombs and propaganda . . ."

Dick Thompson, the other student, declared his "most fervent hope" to be "assurance of world peace." Thompson seemed rather pessimistic about the present prospects of a peaceful settlement, but he added: "I wish that there could be a peaceful settlement of all the world problems, so that the constant fear of war and its terrors would disappear forever from the world."

A UNION'S PLEA

Also in Chicago, John Clark, president of the International Union of Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers, in a holiday message flayed those who talk glibly of peace and democracy while carrying on wars of destruction and conquest. He called for continued peace efforts despite the hysteria and obstacles promoted by the war-mad men of the trusts and their agents in government.

The York Gazette & Daily in York, Pa., carries a letter which points out that the Korean "adventure" is certainly not the "finest hour" in American history. It stresses that when the war

began "radicals" urged that we get out, a slogan now adopted by ex-President Herbert Hoover. The letter-writer, however, criticized Hoover's desire to turn this country into a "top-Sergeant's America."

Also critical of the government's foreign policy is another story in the Gazette which starts with the following paragraph: "Pastors, scientists warn of threat (of atom bomb) while man-in-street interviews fears use of weapon would start World War III. Leading newspaper scoffs at 'MacArthur's worshippers.'" The newspaper referred to is the Chicago Daily News.

A reader in the Binghamton Press in upstate New York says that while Americans have always been ready to fight for democracy, he isn't sure that the present war is being waged for "that purpose." "There is a doubt that this war is not provoked by political leaders to repay dividend from interest in munitions factories," he writes.

LOUISVILLE LETTERS

The debate on foreign policy is carried on in the readers' letters in two Louisville, Ky., newspapers. In the Louisville Times, a reader writes, "It does not seem to me the American people recognize the tragedy that has been imposed upon their boys, some 30,000 of them to date, by the war which the President started without constitutional action by Congress . . ."

Letters in the Courier Journal desirous of peace back Hoover's "isolationist" program. One letter urges that "Congressmen go into the battle line and give their blood."

A long letter in the Detroit Free Press says: "Let us cease attempting to make the world as we would have it." It points out that it is "fiction and fantasy that the United Nations is fighting in Korea; we are doing the fighting, and this is a burden which we had no justification for assuming on the basis of national interest."

The Des Moines Register reports that George Cosson, lawyer and former Iowa Attorney General, wrote a letter to President Truman advising him that peace requires the admission of China to the UN.

The Soviet Union yesterday made public its note to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France in which it declared its eagerness to meet with them to settle all outstanding differences to assure peace. While laying particular stress on the need for agreement on Germany, the Soviet note made it clear that the U.S.S.R. was ready to engage in talks on all other questions, including Asia, if all the countries involved were included in the talks.

The State Department, which has had the Soviet note for a few days already, had refused to make it public, confining itself to propaganda to lessen the effect on the American people of the Soviet move for peace.

The Soviet note declared that it was willing to conduct the talks in London, Paris or Moscow. The note was dated Dec. 30. It was delivered to the envoys of the western powers on Dec. 31. The

note replied to a joint U. S., British, French note of Dec. 22, which in turn replied to a Soviet note of Nov. 3 which had requested a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries to discuss Germany.

The Soviet note attached "great importance" to a French note which expressed a desire for the four powers to examine the whole question of German demilitarization.

It was said authoritatively in London and in Paris that the next step will be for representatives of the United States, Britain and France to frame a joint reply to the Soviet note.

France is expected to insist that there must be a Big Four meeting on the Soviet proposals, because such a meeting offers the sole foreseeable hope of stopping the drift toward war.

The note said:

• The Soviet Union considered it "essential to discuss first and foremost the question of the demilitarization of Germany, as the most acute problem for Europe." The USSR continues to consider that the demilitarization of Germany is the most important question "for the cause of ensuring international peace and security."

• The Soviet Union is ready to discuss other German problems also.

• The Soviet Union "does not object" to a preliminary meeting of deputies to discuss the program for a formal conference.

• Moscow, Paris or London would be more convenient for the majority of the Big Four for a meeting, rather than New York.

• The Soviet Union is perplexed by the assertion that the USSR's original proposals for a conference, which were based on a propaganda statement of the necessity for German "unity," are not acceptable. The assertion that most Germans oppose the Soviet program are untrue.

• The United States, Great Britain and France are building a regular German army in western Germany, not just some sort of police detachments . . . but whole divisions.

• They are also negotiating with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer "on the number of German divisions to be formed and their armament, including tanks and heavy artillery."

• Attempts to camouflage these measures by referring to the necessity of strengthening the security of the United States, Great Britain, France and other states are ob-

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Rhee Fleeing Seoul

TOKYO, Wednesday, Jan. 3.—Syngman Rhee's government announced today it was evacuating Seoul, as a new Korean offensive smashed through American and British lines within eight miles of the city.

Uijonbu, gateway town, 11 miles north of the city, and Koyang, 10 miles northwest of Seoul, were taken by the Koreans.

Three Korean divisions were said to have smashed through MacArthur lines, and a hole was said to be ripped in the right flank of Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgeway's Eighth Army.

The Korean offensive, it was said, had passed half way from the 38th parallel to Seoul in two days, had crumpled the right wing and had cut the main road behind the MacArthur troops in the Chunchon area of central Korea.

Two Rhee divisions north and northwest of Seoul were split up and trapped, and other MacArthur troops were giving way along the Seoul perimeter.

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Ask Removal of Witchhunt Trial from Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—The trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist Party leaders, and James Dolsen, correspondent of the Daily Worker, began today in the Court of Common Pleas. Selection of a jury was delayed while defense attorney John T. McNernan, of Los Angeles, argued for a change of venue.

A trial in the courts of Pittsburgh today would be a "mockery of justice," in view of the hysteria whipped up by newspapers, professional spies and public officials, McNernan pointed out.

McNernan also pleaded for a postponement to give him time to prepare his case. He came here from Los Angeles only five days ago. He is being assisted by attorney Hyman Schlesinger, of Pittsburgh.

Nelson, Onda and Dolsen were indicted under the ancient sedition law of Pennsylvania, which has laid dormant for almost 29 years. **BEGAN WITH RAID**

The indictment followed a raid on Communist Party headquarters

on Aug. 31, led by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, of the same Common Pleas Court which is putting the men on trial.

The raid was based on a secret warrant issued at the request of Musmanno, who was running for the lieutenant governorship of Pennsylvania in a witch-hunting campaign. Musmanno was later defeated.

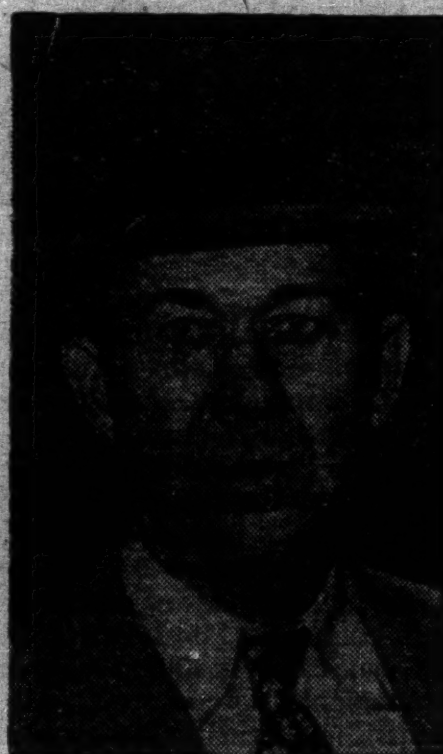
Musmanno is a renegade liberal, who used to assail the FBI and stool-pigeons when he was working for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927. Now he is arm in arm with the FBI, stool-pigeon Matt Cvetic. The two men will be the chief witnesses against Nelson, Onda and Dolsen.

Judge John X. O'Brien made

no comment as McNernan outlined the "shocking" situation in Pittsburgh that would make a mockery of the trial.

Judge O'Brien was dean of the Duquesne University Law School of Pittsburgh, a Catholic institu-

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NELSON

A Sad Anniversary

CROOKSVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—Pretty, 19-year-old Mrs. June Barker received this message from the Army on her first wedding anniversary:

"The Secretary of the Army has asked me to express his regrets that your husband, Cpl. William C. Barker, has been missing in action since Nov. 27."

House Unit Blames Coast Guard In Amboy Blast That Killed 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Congressional investigators blamed the Coast Guard today in connection with an explosion at South Amboy, N.J., last May which killed 31 persons, injured about 400 others and caused property damage of \$15,000,000.

A House Merchant Marine subcommittee, headed by Rep. Edward J. Hart (D-N.J.), said it was apparent "that virtually all who had any part in handling of these explosives were guilty of a high degree of laxness."

The explosive consisted of 8,000 cases of anti-tank mines and 1,000 cases of anti-personnel mines made

by the Kilgore Manufacturing Co., Newark, O., for shipment to Pakistan and 1,800 cases of dynamite made by the Hercules Powder Co., Kenil, N.J., for shipment to Afghanistan.

The subcommittee said the explosives were packed loosely, with detonators and mines in the same cases, in violation of interstate commerce commission regulations.

It found that Adm. E. B. Smith, commander of the Third Coast Guard District, had banned the shipment. But it said the ban was rescinded by Coast Guard officials here and in New York.

7,000 Ratify Six-Store Pay Hike

Seven thousand department store workers, in their first general membership meeting that packed St. Nicholas Arena last night, overwhelmingly accepted an agreement that added \$4 a week to their pay. The pact, recommended by officials of the department store unit of District 65, Distributive, Office and Processing Workers Union, was the first ever negotiated on an industry-wide basis with six major New York department stores.

The pact covered workers at Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Stern's, Namm's and Saks-34th St. The sixth store, Loeser's, accepted the pact conditionally.

The agreement was finally reached yesterday afternoon when five of the department stores decided to drop their demands for settlement of side issues. It was the first time that the major stores had entered into an agreement with the new union of store workers.

The memorandum of agreement that the 7,000 workers voted on called for \$3.50 weekly increase retroactive to Dec. 4 plus 50 cents weekly effective Feb. 1. The 50 cents, however, will be disposed of subject to further negotiations. The new minimum hiring rate is to start at \$36.

Loeser's was the only store that did not go along completely with the agreement. It insisted on tying the agreement to a 10-day sick leave plan in effect at the store, and sought to place the question of eliminating that plan before an arbitrator.

Loeser's workers, however, asked the other workers at the meeting not to "abandon" them. "Let's settle as a unit or not settle at all," one worker urged.

A meeting of Loeser workers will be held within 10 days.

Campaign Begun for 15-Cent Subway Fare

The Board of Transportation yesterday set the wheels in motion for a 15-cent fare on the city subways. It began talking about operating deficits as Local 100, Transport Workers Union, asked the board to open negotiations on demands for a 40-hour week and wage increases among 42,000 city transit workers.

Col. Sidney H. Bingham, the board's chairman, conferred with Mayor Impellitteri during the day. Impellitteri had "no comment" after the discussions.

Bingham, in a report submitted to Mayor O'Dwyer last May, had declared that a 10-cent fare on both subways and buses would not be enough to defray the operating deficit if wage increases or "changes in working conditions" were set. Other board officials yesterday issued reminders that the board was running into a hole at the rate of \$1,600,000 every four months.

A two-cent increase in the fares of eight private bus lines, and a reduction in the payment of franchise taxes for the ninth private line, was handed out by the Board of Estimate Friday after Local 100 negotiated wage increases ranging between 12½ cent and 10 cents an hour. Over 8,200 bus drivers and mechanics will vote on the wage agreement Friday.

RAYBURN SPEAKER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas was unanimously nominated by House Democrats today to succeed himself in the 82d Congress which convenes tomorrow.

Call UN Committee Parley on Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The United Nations' top committee today was summoned to meet tomorrow morning as the United States held "intensive consultations" with other UN members on Korea.

Win Pay Hike, Rehiring Of 7 UE Shop Leaders

A five-cent an hour cost of living increase for 175 workers and the reinstatement of seven shop leaders fired after leading demonstrations for the increase were won yesterday by Local 475, United Electrical Workers.

An agreement with executives of the Bommer Hinge Co., Clason Ave., Brooklyn, averted another strike, after the first walkout brought the majority of the workers out for three days before Christmas.

The victory increased the effectiveness of unity between the Negro and white workers in the shop. Four of the reinstated men were Negroes, and three white.

The seven began picketing the shop the day after they were fired, and 150 of the 175 workers refused to cross their picket line. The 25 who crossed the picket line were supporters of the raiding International United Electrical Workers (IUE), which had rushed to run scabs into the plant. Police aided the scabs, and beat up and arrested one UE member. Bommer shut down their plant the next day and began negotiating with the union.

Met Life Spurns Plea By Families of GIs

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has turned down requests of families of men drafted into the armed services to sublease their apartments at the Stuyvesant Town and Cooper Village projects, it was learned yesterday.

The families wanted to sublease their apartments in order to stay with the men as long as they remained in the country. Refusal of the company to permit subleasing has made it necessary for them either to pay rent in two places or to give up their apartments in the projects altogether.

Should they give up the apartments, they would find themselves in a tough spot if and when the men were sent overseas or returned to civilian life.

Meanwhile, the company is also going into Municipal Court today to try to bar a jury trial in the eviction proceedings against 33 tenant leaders of the two projects.

Textile Union to Ask 15-Cent Wage Increase

A 15 cents hourly general wage increase plus two annual increases of 6 cents and quarterly cost-of-living adjustments head a list of demands about to be served by the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, upon 150 woolen and worsted firms employing approximately 70,000 workers.

The demands are contained in a proposal for a new, two-year agreement to replace contracts expiring Feb. 1, according to John Chupka, TWUA woolen-worsted director.

Present straight-time average hourly earnings are \$1.42.

Mayor Starts New Year with No Comments

A barrage of "no comments" and "I haven't decided" featured the first City Hall press conference of 1951 with Mayor Impellitteri yesterday. The Mayor was asked:

"Do you contemplate another subway fare raise?"

"No comment."

"Do you have in mind any new appointments?"

"No comment."

"Are you going to fight for increased city shares in state revenues and a greater state aid program?"

"No comment."

Snowstorm Adds to Woes Of Britain

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A heavy, wet snowstorm across Britain today magnified the danger of an acute coal shortage which threatened industry with its worst breakdown since 1947, when 3,000,000 workers were jobless.

Combined with widespread influenza, an outbreak of smallpox, a meat shortage which cut rations to 10 pence per week and electric power cutdowns, Britain was facing a miserable 1951.

Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee called an emergency session of the National Union of Mineworkers and cabinet ministers tomorrow to discuss the coal shortage.

HELP US REPORT PEACE MOVEMENT

The Daily Worker knows that thousands of actions occur daily throughout the nation on behalf of peace. Not a few of them, recently, have been reflected in the local newspapers as the grass-roots surge against war continues to mount.

We urge our readers to send us such clippings, for it is clearly impossible for us, in New York, to get the several thousand dailies nationally. And no other New York newspaper is interested in showing the giant scope of the grass-roots outcry against war.

Dulles' Nickel Cartel Takes Gravy Ride at Expense of U. S. Arms Budget

By John B. Stone
By Federated Press

The startling revelation by the Senate preparedness subcommittee on New Year's Eve that the International Nickel Co. of Canada has a world cartel's stranglehold on nickel which is threatening to equip our armed forces with inferior steel products, brings the Administration's policy of coddling world monopolists and placing them in charge of our "defense" effort home with a sickening vengeance.

The fourth report of the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee under Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) says that one of the "most severe shortages" of the whole armament program is nickel and that this is due almost wholly to the activities of INCO, which controls 85 percent of the world production of nickel and has, for years, kept prices high, restricted production and smashed competitors.

The report also reveals that the American financiers behind INCO made trade alliances with other world suppliers including I. G. Farben, the center pillar of Nazi Germany's production.

The report reveals that though the company comes under Canadian law, its "executive offices are located at 67 Wall Street, New York."

"It should also be noted," the report continues, "that 5 out of 7 principal officers, including the chairman and president and 12

of the 25 directors of INCO are Americans."

Economists have charged that the firm, originally American, was reorganized with Canadian headquarters to escape U. S. anti-trust laws.

Most startling of all, a survey of the company's officers reveals that John Foster Dulles, Wall Street attorney and special consultant for the Republicans to the State Department, is a director of INCO. Robert C. Stanley, chairman of INCO's board, is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, a director of U. S. Steel Co. and a director of the General Electric Co.

Pres. Charles E. Wilson of General Electric has just been appointed by President Truman to the most powerful position in economic mobilization ever held by an appointive officer in U. S. history. As chief of Defense Mobilization, Wilson is second only to the President.

An example of how government by the cartels works was recently presented to a delegation from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (unaffiliated) when it called upon William



DULLES

Henry Harrison, the president of another world cartel, International Telephone and Telegraph whom Truman appointed National Production Authority head.

Members of the delegation complained that the nickel cartel had taken matters in its own hands without NPA authority and was shutting off supplies of nickel from small companies in Pennsylvania. This was causing unnecessary unemployment.

Harrison listened, shrugged, and said: "What can I do about it?" The nickel cartel has been most

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This profiteering not only has increased the cost of living but has in effect slashed deep into arms appropriations.

World War II was replete with lessons to the effect that the interests of the U. S. people in time of crisis cannot be left in the hands of big industrialists. The Truman Committee of the Senate was among those which exposed this fact then.

It is possible, some believe, that the latest revelation by the "new Truman" committee under Johnson are so shocking that they may recall some of the facts Sen. Truman uncovered, to the memory of President Truman.

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New Soviet Note Presses For Peace Settlement Talks

Chicagoans Tell Reporter Peace Is Best Xmas Gift

"What is your hope for next Christmas?" asked a Sun-Times inquiring reporter of men and women visiting the Chicago Natural Museum.

Phyllis Wade of Evanston, a secretary, said: "Almost everyone in the world must be hoping that all nations will learn to live peacefully together, so there will be no more terrible wars."

Richard Haggerty, Southwest Side, an auditor, expressed the same wish in a different way: "I sincerely hope I'm in Chicago to spend the holiday with my family, and not in service. Naturally, just like nearly everybody else, I hope that conditions are such that this will be possible, and that the future for all of us a year from now will look brighter than it does at present."

Two students of both sexes, both of North Side, suggested peaceful settlements around the conference table instead of resorting to bombs.

Laura Sparks said that 'peaceful relations' all over the world . . . would be the best thing that could happen." She added: "If only nations and people were less greedy I think they could work out a plan for peace around a conference table, instead of resorting to bombs and propaganda . . ."

Dick Thompson, the other student, declared his "most fervent hope" to be "assurance of world peace." Thompson seemed rather pessimistic about the present prospects of a peaceful settlement, but he added: "I wish that there could be a peaceful settlement of all the world problems, so that the constant fear of war and its terrors would disappear forever from the world."

A UNION'S PLEA

Also in Chicago, John Clark, president of the International Union of Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers, in a holiday message flayed those who talk glibly of peace and democracy while carrying on wars of destruction and conquest. He called for continued peace efforts despite the hysteria and obstacles promoted by the war-mad men of the trusts and their agents in government.

The York Gazette & Daily in York, Pa., carries a letter which points out that the Korean "adventure" is certainly not the "finest hour" in American history. It stresses that when the war

began "radicals" urged that we get out, a slogan now adopted by ex-President Herbert Hoover. The letter-writer, however, criticized Hoover's desire to turn this country into a "top-Sergeant's America."

Also critical of the government's foreign policy is another story in the Gazette which starts with the following paragraph: "Pastors, scientists warn of threat (of atombomb) while man-in-street interviews fears use of weapon would start World War III. Leading newspaper scoffs at 'MacArthur's worshippers.'" The newspaper referred to is the Chicago Daily News.

A reader in the Binghamton Press in upstate New York says that while Americans have always been ready to fight for democracy, he isn't sure that the present war is being waged for "that purpose." "There is a doubt that this war is not provoked by political leaders to repay dividend from interest in munitions factories," he writes.

LOUISVILLE LETTERS

The debate on foreign policy is carried on in the readers' letters in two Louisville, Ky., newspapers. In the Louisville Times, a reader writes, "It does not seem to me the American people recognize the tragedy that has been imposed upon their boys, some 30,000 of them to date, by the war which the President started without constitutional action by Congress . . ."

Letters in the Courier Journal desirous of peace back Hoover's "isolationist" program. One letter urges that "Congressmen go into the battle line and give their blood."

A long letter in the Detroit Free Press says: "Let us cease attempting to make the world as we would have it!" It points out that it is "fiction and fantasy that the United Nations is fighting in Korea; we are doing the fighting, and this is a burden which we had no justification for assuming on the basis of national interest."

The Des Moines Register reports that George Cosson, lawyer and former Iowa Attorney General, wrote a letter to President Truman advising him that peace requires the admission of China to the UN.

The Soviet Union yesterday made public its note to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France in which it declared its eagerness to meet with them to settle all outstanding differences to assure peace. While laying particular stress on the need for agreement on Germany, the Soviet note made it clear that the U.S.S.R. was ready to engage in talks on all other questions, including Asia, if all the countries involved were included in the talks.

The State Department, which has had the Soviet note for a few days already, had refused to make it public, confining itself to propaganda to lessen the effect on the American people of the Soviet move for peace.

The Soviet note declared that it was willing to conduct the talks in London, Paris or Moscow. The note was dated Dec. 30. It was delivered to the envoys of the western powers on Dec. 31. The

note replied to a joint U. S., British, French note of Dec. 22, which in turn replied to a Soviet note of Nov. 3 which had requested a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries to discuss Germany.

The Soviet note attached "great importance" to a French note which expressed a desire for the four powers to examine the whole question of German demilitarization.

It was said authoritatively in London and in Paris that the next step will be for representatives of the United States, Britain and France to frame a joint reply to the Soviet note.

France is expected to insist that there must be a Big Four meeting on the Soviet proposals, because such a meeting offers the sole foreseeable hope of stopping the drift toward war.

The note said:

- The Soviet Union considered it "essential to discuss first and foremost the question of the demilitarization of Germany, as the most acute problem for Europe." The USSR continues to consider that the demilitarization of Germany is the most important question "for the cause of ensuring international peace and security."

- The Soviet Union is ready to discuss other German problems also.

- The Soviet Union "does not object" to a preliminary meeting of deputies to discuss the program for a formal conference.

- Moscow, Paris or London would be more convenient for the majority of the Big Four for a meeting, rather than New York.

- The Soviet Union is perplexed by the assertion that the USSR's original proposals for a conference, which were based on a propaganda statement of the necessity for German "unity," are not acceptable. The assertion that most Germans oppose the Soviet program are untrue.

- The United States, Great Britain and France are building a regular German army in western Germany, not just some sort of police detachments . . . but whole divisions.

- They are also negotiating with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer "on the number of German divisions to be formed and their armament, including tanks and heavy artillery."

- Attempts to camouflage these measures by referring to the necessity of strengthening the security of the United States, Great Britain, France and other states are ob-

(Continued on Page 9)

Koreans Cut Holes in Arc Around Seoul

The Korean People's Army drove within 14 miles of Seoul on the north and northwest last night, in a new advance hard on the heels of the retreating troops of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it was reported from MacArthur headquarters in Tokyo. In Seoul itself, Rhee officials were reporting packing documents and equipment for shipment south as artillery fire rattled windows of Government buildings.

Three Korean divisions were said to have smashed through MacArthur lines, and a hole was said to be ripped in the right flank of Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgeway's Eighth Army.

The Korean offensive, it was said, had passed half way from the 38th parallel to Seoul in two days, had crumpled the right wing and had cut the main road behind the MacArthur troops in the Chuncheon area of central Korea.

The advancing Koreans were reported three miles north of Uijongbu, gateway to Seoul, which is 11 miles to the city's north. Kapvong, which is on the trunk highway and railway 32 miles northeast of Seoul was also under attack. Stiff censorship concealed the details of the Eighth Army withdrawals in the key sectors.

Two Rhee divisions north and northwest of Seoul were split up and trapped, and other MacArthur troops were giving way all along the Seoul perimeter.

Ask Removal of Witchhunt Trial from Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—The trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist Party leaders, and James Dolsen, correspondent of the Daily Worker, began today in the Court of Common Pleas. Selection of a jury was delayed while defense attorney John T. McNernan, of Los Angeles, argued for a change of venue.

A trial in the courts of Pittsburgh today would be a "mockery of justice," in view of the hysteria whipped up by newspapers, professional spies and public officials, McNernan pointed out.

McNernan also pleaded for a postponement to give him time to prepare his case. He came here from Los Angeles only five days ago. He is being assisted by attorney Hyman Schlesinger, of Pittsburgh.

Nelson, Onda and Dolsen were indicted under the ancient sedition law of Pennsylvania, which has laid dormant for almost 29 years. **BEGAN WITH RAID**

The indictment followed a raid on Communist Party headquarters

on Aug. 31, led by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, of the same Common Pleas Court which is putting the men on trial.

The raid was based on a secret warrant issued at the request of Musmanno, who was running for the lieutenant governorship of Pennsylvania in a witch-hunting campaign. Musmanno was later defeated.

Musmanno is a renegade liberal, who used to assail the FBI and stool-pigeons when he was working for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927. Now he is arm in arm with the FBI, stool-pigeon Matt Cvetic. The two men will be the chief witnesses against Nelson, Onda and Dolsen.

Judge John X. O'Brien made

no comment as McNernan outlined the "shocking" situation in Pittsburgh that would make a mockery of the trial.

Judge O'Brien was dean of the Duquesne University Law School of Pittsburgh, a Catholic institution. (Continued on Page 9)



NELSON

A Sad Anniversary

CROOKSVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—Pretty, 19-year-old Mrs. June Barker received this message from the Army on her first wedding anniversary:

"The Secretary of the Army has asked me to express his regrets that your husband, Cpl. William C. Barker, has been missing in action since Nov. 27."

House Unit Blames Coast Guard In Amboy Blast That Killed 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Congressional investigators blamed the Coast Guard today in connection with an explosion at South Amboy, N.J., last May which killed 31 persons, injured about 400 others and caused property damage of \$15,000,000.

A House Merchant Marine subcommittee, headed by Rep. Edward J. Hart (D-N.J.), said it was apparent "that virtually all who had any part in handling of these explosives were guilty of a high degree of laxness."

The explosive consisted of 8,000 cases of anti-tank mines and 1,000 cases of anti-personnel mines made

by the Kilgore Manufacturing Co., Newark, O., for shipment to Pakistan and 1,800 cases of dynamite made by the Hercules Powder Co., Kenil, N.J., for shipment to Afghanistan.

The subcommittee said the explosives were packed loosely, with detonators and mines in the same cases, in violation of interstate commerce commission regulations.

It found that Adm. E. B. Smith, commander of the Third Coast Guard District, had banned the shipment. But it said the ban was rescinded by Coast Guard officials here and in New York.

Delegation Asks La. Gov. Order New Trial of Negro

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—A youth delegation today requested that Gov. Earl K. Long order a "new and fair trial" in the case of Paul Washington, now in the Death Cell of the Jefferson Parish Jail in Gretna, Louisiana. The delegation was received by the Governor's secretary.

Making the journey to Baton Rouge were Mrs. Velma Washington, wife of the condemned man, Irving Washington (no relation), the chairman of the Youth Committee to Free Paul Washington, Elizabeth Crawford, a young white factory worker from Gretna, and James A. Smith, white seaman from New Orleans.

The delegates had been chosen to represent the several hundred young persons who have participated in the defense of Paul Washington through the activities of the Youth Committee.

The delegation asked that the Governor "carefully consider the facts in this case before signing the death warrant to execute Paul Washington as a 'rapist.'" Their prepared statement cited the following facts:

"Too poor to hire an attorney, Paul Washington was defended by a court-appointed white attorney who complained to friends that he was 'stuck with the case.' He was tried by an all-white jury.

"The alleged victim of rape and robbery, Mrs. W. P. Irwin, never identified Paul Washington as the attacker.

"No witnesses were called on

Paul Washington's behalf, although he could have proved his presence elsewhere at the time of the alleged crime.

"None of the grave Constitutional questions involved were raised by the court-appointed attorney, a fact used by higher courts against the defendant.

"The only evidence against Paul Washington was a group of 'confessions,' three of which were thrown out by the trial judge and all of which were repudiated from the stand as having been given only to avoid further beatings.

"The chief prosecution witness, Vincent North, had been so beaten—according to the court record—that his face was covered with blood.

"Ocie Jugger, who was arrested on the same charge with Paul Washington, was reported to have 'escaped' from the Death Cell of the modern Gretna jail. His whereabouts are unknown.

"Sentence was pronounced almost a year after conviction, perhaps indicating a doubt in the judge's mind of Washington's guilt."

The delegation conferred with the Governor's secretary, who stated that the material would be placed in the special Paul Washington file which the Governor has been forced to set up to accommodate the flood of communications on the case.

WAR RECORD

The delegates' statement pointed out that "Paul Washington is a veteran of World War II, with nearly two years of overseas service. Six of his brothers also served in World War II. He was only twenty-one years old when arrested, not long after being discharged. He has been behind bars through three birthdays, through three Christmases."

The statement declared that "in this mid-century year the position of Negroes before the law has be-

come a matter of greatest international importance," and Smith told how people in countries all over the world, which he visits as a seaman, closely follow such cases as that of Paul Washington.

Miss Crawford, a young worker from Gretna, where Paul Washington is held prisoner, stressed the question posed in the statement: "With so many serious questions involved in the case, can the Governor in good conscience sign the warrant sending this young man to his death?"

The chairman of the Youth Committee, Irving Washington, promised further activities to rally support to the defense of Paul Washington.

CIO, AFL Urge \$30-\$40 Pay For Jobless

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—The 1951 state legislature will have before it renewed demands from both the N. J. Federation of Labor and the state CIO Council for increased unemployment and disability insurance payments.

Louis Marciante, AFL state president, told a legislative hearing here that present living costs require a \$40 weekly minimum as opposed to the present \$26.

Harry Kranz, CIO spokesman, placed his figure at \$30—considered by some observers aimed at avoiding embarrassment for Gov. Driscoll, with whom state CIO leaders have had close working ties in past elections.

Fact, however—as both Marciante and Franz pointed out—is that Gov. Driscoll himself pledged a \$30 figure before the last legislature, dominated by Driscoll Republicans, slashed it to \$26.

L. A. STEEL WORKERS BLAST WAGE FORMULA

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—The way the basic steel wage settlement is being applied to steel shops in Los Angeles is raising a ruckus among members of the United Steelworkers Union.

Most scandalous example is Rheeme Mfg. Co., where USA Local 3941 has negotiated a 12½ cent flat raise for 800 workers, not

applicable until July 1, next year, and still leaving Rheeme among the lowest paid industrial workers in Los Angeles with a minimum rate of \$1.37½.

The Rheeme contract, signed last July, was to run through July 1, 1952, with a wage reopener July 1, 1951. But under the guise of "beating the freeze," negotiations were opened voluntarily after the basic steel pattern of 12½ to 28 cent raises was established.

Rheeme management liked the lowest figure of 12½ cents for everybody, and the union negotiators bought it—not to become effective at once, but to apply next July, when the contract would have been open for wage adjustment anyway.

OPPOSE "PERCENTAGE"

Apprehensive that they, too, will be frozen to unsatisfactory scales by negotiations now going on, the members of Local 2058 at Consolidated-Western Steel have voted to instruct their negotiating committee not to agree to the "percentage increase" practice established for the first time in steel by the new basic contract this year.

The Consolidated-Western workers want whatever money raise can be won from management, to be applied equally in dollars and cents across the board, so that lower paid workers, now suffering most from inflation, will get as much of an increase dollar-wise at the top bracket workers.

RETROACTIVE DEMAND

The negotiating committee reported to the shop stewards that the company is offering an average 16 cents an hour increase based on applying its percentage. Thus, the lower bracket people would get only 12½ cents and upper brackets workers as much as 28 cents.

While the local stands opposed to this, international representative Bob Clark, who sits in on negotiations, has expressed his own and the international's preference for the percentage raise.

Likewise, the company wants the raise to take effect Jan. 1. The membership insists it should be retroactive to Dec. 1, the date the company announced increases in the prices of its structural work.

'K-Bomb' Keeps Taking Toll In Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—The K-bomb claimed another victim last week. With predictable certainty, cold weather brought another kerosene-stove explosion and flash fire in Newark's teeming tenement district, where landlords and real estate corporations hold human life cheaper than central heating.

Dead was James Truesdale, 38, of 121 Bruen St. Badly burned were two children, Sondra Lee Powell, 6, and her four year old sister Eula Mae, together with Robert Nixon, 29.

Like the vast majority of this state K-bomb victims, all are Negroes.

Truesdale plunged to his death from a four-storey window. Trapped by the flames that roared from the exploding kerosene stove, he hung for minutes by both arms from the high window ledge. Then he fell.

Truesdale's death brought the early winter kerosene-stove tenement fatality list to nine in New Jersey. All except three were Negroes. Last winter's firetrap murder toll, directly due to kerosene stove explosions, was 27. All were Negroes, 15 of them children.

These deaths and others certain to occur, observers agree, could be prevented by a strong movement for state and city legislation requiring tenement owners to install central heating to replace the murderous kerosene stove.

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The demands are contained in a proposal for a new, two-year agreement to replace contracts expiring Feb. 1, according to John Chupka, TWUA woolen-worsted director.

Demands were drawn up by a TWUA policy committee following an industry-wide conference of workers in Boston last month.

TWUA's proposed wage clause would hike the industry minimum to \$1.32 an hour. Beside the general 15 cent raise, it would place an automatic 6 cent increase into effect August 1, 1951 and August 1, 1952.

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Workers Win Pay Meetings From Local 6 Trustees

Hilliard Scurries To Ward Off Blasts

Bowing to rank and file demands for higher wages, executive board members of Local 6, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, scheduled 35 department and district membership meetings beginning next week in the first move toward the reopening of wage negotiations with the New York Hotel Association.

The action was voted by the executive board last Wednesday after a group of rank and file members urged the immediate adoption of a proposal calling for a 20 percent wage increase to offset the cost of living increase during 1950.

Facing court action to unseat them from control of the union, the appointed trustees of Local 6, led by Bert H. Ross, acceded to rank and file pressure. Ross and five other trustees appear in Supreme Court, Part III, Thursday morning to answer charges that

they usurped control of the union from the membership.

But rather than set large general membership meetings to press for the 20 percent demand, the appointed trustees rammed through their plan to hold smaller district meetings over a two week period.

A leader of the rank and file membership opposed to the trustees placed in control of the local declared that the trustees were "obviously insincere" in their proposals for higher wages. He said they had refused to establish a definite wage goal and were dragging out the district meetings in an attempt to turn back the demands of hotel workers.

He maintained that the workers would only be able to gain wage increases by continuing to press for action, uniting all hotel workers behind specific wage demands.

UE Leader Explains Social Security Rules

"One of the most important developments in our nation in the recent period has been the inclusion of domestic and farm workers under Old Aged Federal Insurance effective Jan. 1," Ernest Thompson, secretary of the National Fair Practices Committee of the United Electrical Union (UE) stated yesterday.

"It is important that domestic and farm workers know their rights are under the Law as amended," Thompson added.

All domestic workers who meet the requirements of having worked 24 days in the past quarter for one employer and have earned at least \$50 are covered for that period. This includes practical nurses, laundresses, gardeners, chauffeurs, handymen and others—even baby-sitters will be included if employed often enough and paid enough.

"The total amount of tax is 3% of which half is paid by the employee."

"The domestic worker is responsible for registering with the Social Security Board. This may be done by going to the nearest post office and getting an application form to be filled out and sent to the nearest Social Security Office the address of which can be obtained from the post office."

"A farm worker usually is covered if he works as much as 60 days a quarter for one employer and is paid as much as \$50 for that quarter."

DISCRIMINATORY

"This law in many ways is discriminatory against day workers in that the employee must earn at least \$50 and have worked 24 days in a quarter from one employer in order to be covered during that period. The day workers will have to be alert as to their rights under these circumstances to make sure that no taxes are deducted from their wages when they can receive no credit. And on the other hand, the day worker must make sure that when he is qualified, the taxes are paid."

Tompson warned that to be sure that the taxes were submitted to the government, the domestic worker should demand a copy of the tax report submitted.

Tompson stated that full knowledge of these Social Security laws is of great importance to the Negro worker and community.

Progressives Blast Chicago School Budget

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—In testimony before the Board of Education on its 1951 budget, the Progressive Party of Illinois called the proposed education budget of \$113,000,000 "totally inadequate."

Testifying on behalf of the Progressive Party, Sidney L. Ordower, Legislative Director, stated that this budget:

- a) Does not provide for increases for teachers' salaries;
- b) Does not appropriate sufficient funds for health and recreation services;
- c) Does not contemplate any real building expansion program;
- d) Does not contemplate increased use of school building facilities for after-school activities.

Ordower emphasized that "the demands for increases in teachers' salaries must be met and the money must be found somehow."

"With prices skyrocketing as they are every day," he said, "teachers must receive salary hikes to meet the increased cost of living. Otherwise we shall lose competent teaching personnel, who have always been vastly underpaid for the essential services they are required to perform."

He pointed out that our government today is spending billions of dollars for war and destruction. "At a time when such vast military expenditures are being made, this budget, which calls for the trifling sum of \$113,000,000, is a sad commentary on our democracy."

Marshall Plan Being Put Into War Apparatus

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Wall Street-created West European army will soon be taking over much of the apparatus of the Marshall Plan, leaving the alleged "aid" program in a state of semi-liquidation.

More than half of the 571 American employees of the Economic Co-operation Administration in Paris will be laid off in the next six months, an ECA official said today. He said most if not all of those who were leaving ECA, before next July, if they wished could find jobs in the western European military organizations or in American Government agencies abroad.

Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard, known for his chiseling of relief clients and union-busting, yesterday rushed to his own defense against charges of inefficiency made against his department. A highly uncomplimentary report by the Public Adminis-

tration Service charged the Welfare Department with "undirected growth," poor training and promotion methods which hamper the rise of talented personnel, and confused chains of command and inadequate financial controls. These controls, stated the report which was submitted to the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Business Administration in the Welfare Department, stressed that it was "virtually impossible" to obtain complete financial records on individual cases.

Drawn up three and a half months ago, the report finally released on Monday, giving Hilliard ample time to figure out his defensive answer in the interim.

The report did not deal with the problems of relief clients but merely the department's business administration.

UNION-BUSTING

Although Hilliard has been in the department about two years his main concern has been with reducing relief standards and busting the United Public Workers. In answer to the charges of inefficiency, he said he is "completely confident that 1951 will witness the achievement of such substantial improvement in the work of the New York City Department of Welfare that it will, instead of its past reputation of inefficiency or worse, witness the attainment of

New Challenge Filed on Calif. 'Loyalty' Oath

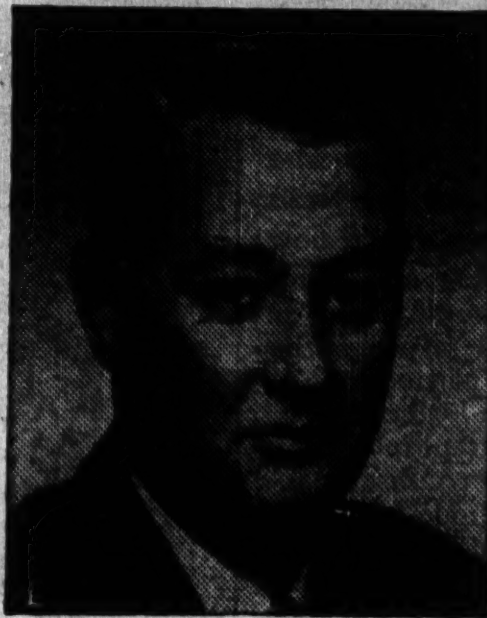
A new legal challenge of the California "loyalty oath" will be filed in the California Supreme Court by Wayne M. Collins, American Civil Liberties Union in northern California, it was reported yesterday. The challenge follows the refusal of the Superior Court of San Francisco to grant an order temporarily restraining enforcement of the Levering Act. The law, applying to civil defense workers, embraces all public employees and all volunteers in any civilian defense group okayed by the State Disaster Council.

Main legal attack on the act will be aimed at its "conscription" provisions on the ground that the law conscripts public employees for civil defense work and therefore constitutes an unlawful exercise of federal war powers by California.

It is also argued that the act discriminates against public employees and denies them equal protection of the laws and that it impairs obligations of contracts—an argument which will be raised particularly in cases of teachers who enjoy tenure.

The "loyalty" oath demanded of personnel in the University of California has been under bitter attack for infringing on academic freedom.

It is considered highly doubtful that the law may be applied to employees of the University of California, though the Attorney General has ruled that it may. One hundred sixty-six faculty and non-academic employees have not signed the new oath, and thus far regents have merely "requested" all employees to sign. The University's faculty is engaged in another oath dispute with the Board of Regents now before the California courts.



HILLIARD

an outstanding position of leadership in welfare work throughout the country."

He listed as a main achievement of his leadership in the department the "ouster" of the United Public Workers as a "recognized organization." Many of the criticisms contained in the report have been made during Hilliard's administration by union leaders. Their sug-

gestions for improvement were ignored.

UPW leaders have repeatedly charged that Hilliard measures efficiency in terms of money he can save rather than the smoothness with which public assistance can be dispensed. The union emphasized that many of the "inefficiencies" cited in connection with relief administration are designed to delay and reduce relief payments.

The report also pointed to the inefficiencies of the State Department of Social Welfare on which the city department is dependent for assistance and cooperation. Gov. Dewey's drive to reduce public assistance costs have also brought about wasteful practices in the state welfare body.

State Commissioner Robert T. Lonsdale, also smarting under the impact of the report, complained that the researchers had neglected to check their complaints with state officers before committing them to writing.

The report was released at the same time with answers from both Hilliard and Lonsdale.

10,000 NIGERIAN WORKERS CONTINUE BITTER STRIKE

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Telepress).—Over 10,000 workers of Nigeria, West Africa, have been on strike against the British colonial government since Dec. 14. They are demanding that a 12½ percent cost-of-living bonus recently awarded by a government arbitration tribunal to its junior "civil servants" be retroactive to April 1, 1950 (as approved by the Legislative Council at Enugu last March), and be extended to include the much-exploited mercantile and private workers.

The Nigerian Labor Congress, which called the strike, fully supports the entire body of non-governmental workers in their just claim of the 12½ percent cost-of-living bonus retroactive to April 1. The issue is tied in with the Congress demand for price controls made early this year, which was rejected by the colonial government. This refusal to control prices resulted in a further rise of prices of foodstuffs, merchandise, house rents, electricity bills, school fees, etc., creating extreme hardship for the Nigerian workers.

Acting president Ezumah of the

Amalgamated Union of the United Africa Company Workers (United Africa Co. is a subsidiary of the Unilever monopoly), told Telepress that 31 strikers are to appear in Lagos Magistrate's Court, variously charged with "assault," "disorderly behavior" or "violence."

A feverish campaign of government intimidation against the trade union leaders has been conducted, aided by the government policy which denies the workers free trade union meetings without a permit approved by the police authority and the Commissioner of the Colony, all representatives of the British imperialists.

Workers in the largest British shipping company in Nigeria, the Elder Dempster Company, joined the strike.

All 2,700 employees of the United Africa Co., and the plywood and timber workers in Sapele, Western Nigeria, have voted to join the strike.

Ships waiting to carry timber to Britain and the west coast of Africa are said to be at a standstill, and vessels from Britain are lying in port unloaded.

Fund Drive Results Cheer CRC

From every state in the nation, from small towns and big cities, contributions to Civil Rights Congress' December fund appeal for \$60,000 are coming in.

Statistics released by CRC show that the overwhelming number of donations are sent by people who can hardly spare the money, but who feel that the defense of their civil rights is just as important as their daily bread.

Contributions of \$1 and \$2 arrive from tiny Arizona and Montana towns of less than 100 population as well as from the major cities of the country. And with the donations frequently come letters that show how vital the protection of liberty is to the American people.

"I am an unemployed cripple," one letter from the Midwest begins. "My family has no income. I am enclosing \$1 though I can ill-

afford it lest we go hungry. However, I realize how important the work of CRC is, so I'm sending this small amount."

Of the contributions received since the start of the drive, well over 70 percent have been in the \$1 and \$2 class, the majority of them coming from towns under 10,000 in population. This response, from the real grass roots of America, forms the backbone of the CRC fund appeal.

"It is this response," commented William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of CRC, "that illustrates the unquenchable will to freedom of the American people which no amount of government-inspired hysteria can destroy. These contributions, arriving day after day, are a clear people's mandate to continue and sharpen CRC's fight for our constitutional liberties."

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

The State Dep't Reneges on Japan

WHILE CONCENTRATING on the rapid revival of a Nazified Germany, the Pentagon and the State Department are devoting a great deal of attention to Japan. It's not a pretty thought, is it, for American fathers and mothers who remember their loved ones—not only the younger sons in Korea today—but the older brothers who died fighting against the Japanese and the Nazis only five to eight years ago, that we should now find these same Japanese militarists and unreconstructed Nazis presented as "allies." Yet that is where the "wisdom" and "patriotism" of our misrulers are leading.



To achieve this purpose, the same people who constantly accuse the Soviet Union of violating solemn agreements are plainly and openly proposing to violate their own commitments. That is the essence of the State Department's note of Dec. 27 to Jacob Malik, in reply to questions which the Soviet deputy foreign minister had raised two months before.

FOR EXAMPLE, the wartime agreements provided that the Japanese peace treaty be negotiated by all the major powers who participated in defeating Japan. Sensible and honorable, you would admit. The State Department now refuses to have either the Soviets or the People's Republic of China take part in a general peace conference, supposedly because it won't recognize their "veto power," that is, won't acknowledge the equal right of other wartime allies to determine Japan's fate.

Secondly, the State Department refuses to recognize the wartime agreements to return Taiwan (Formosa) to China; on the other hand, the State Department has already appropriated and militarized Japanese possessions such as Okinawa, the Bonin and Ryukyu chain.

Thirdly, the State Department proposes to undo the Japanese Constitution, which only two years ago was being hailed as such a marvel of MacArthur diplomacy. Though the Constitution renounces war, and Japan is forbidden an army, navy and air force, all this is now to be scrapped.

Finally, a peace treaty would mean evacuation of all foreign troops, which is exactly what the Pentagon doesn't want. So you will have the transparent and absolutely illegal device of the Yoshida government "inviting" American troops, atombomb carriers and battleships back into Japan—making a mockery of reestablishing its sovereignty, supposedly the very purpose of the treaty.

BUT IT WOULD BE AN illusion to think that the men of Washington and Wall Street are going to have an easy time of it. In Japan (as in western Europe) they are on the hooks of contradictions which will grow sharper.

In the first place, the Japanese people, with a powerful labor movement, a powerful Communist Party and a large area of "neutralist" sentiment, are not going to welcome the prospect of being used as a bomb base and man-power source. This kind of thing works both ways, Japan could be made a shambles from the continent of Asia if it lets itself become an American imperialist pawn.

In the second place, Japan's economy is a peculiarly dependent one. Will the United States be able to continue a flow of raw materials for Japan's industry, free of charge, as the American war economy develops?

And if Japan is to find markets for manufactured goods to pay for raw materials, then are not the markets either in Communist-led Asia, or else in the very markets which India, Britain and the Philippines are trying to mark out for themselves?

Thus, the State Department program means either acute conflicts with American imperialist partners, or it is bound to cause a section of Japanese industrialists, under pressure of their own people, to consider whether a policy of friendship with the new China and the Soviet Union would not serve their interests better.

Both politically and economically, the Wall Street program in Japan is thus headed for new headaches, on top of what the whole thing means for the honor and security of the American people.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Can't Analyze Mistakes

Brooklyn.
Editor, Daily Worker:
Following Hoover's speech, the N. Y. Post carried an editorial arguing Stalin approves the speech, and ordering Vishinsky to "lay off" Hoover. Next

day, Pravda condemned Hoover's speech as warmongering.

Unlike the Daily Worker, such papers cannot analyze and acknowledge their mistakes, because all of one day's paper would be consumed in acknowledging the previous day's faults.

A.K.

Press Roundup

THE NEWS, which now realizes that Americans have rejected the idea of a war in Asia, shifts the propaganda emphasis closer to home. "We're weak in Alaska," it cries, and the Russians are coming. All this with the crude intent of preventing the national souring toward the Korean war from developing into a movement for total peace.

THE MIRROR, if you can believe it, denounces the "chorus of appealers" for "unity" in foreign policy as an attempt to bar criticism. "Suppression, whether it is voluntary or enforced, is the agent of disunity," piously observes the paper which has urged concentration camps for all Communists and fighters for peace.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann found the Dulles speech, "for my taste, the most broadly conceived and the most penetrating which has been made in this country since the Armistice." Evidently Mr. Lippmann made a New Year's resolution to think more kindly of the frenzied adventurers who run the government. And, since the new year is only hours old, who can blame him for not yet having broken it?

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone says that "even Americans as gifted and humane as Walter Lippmann sometimes seem to fall into the habit of speaking as if western Europe were inhabited by several million ciphers who can be painlessly erased from the global blackboard to suit American military computation."

THE TIMES, which doesn't believe in letting the United Nations forget who's the boss,

peremptorily orders: "The recess of the General Assembly should be ended. Communist China should be denounced for its aggression." Now line up, little France and England, and the first one who whispers to the Soviets must write "Marshall Plan" 500 times.

THE POST "can't avoid wondering why the commissars felt this involved substitution was needed." It's talking about the fact that Soviet kids have their Grandfather Frost instead of what the Post so wittily describes as the "warmongering imperialist known as Santa Claus." Grandfather Frost, of course, is a conception somewhat older than the Russian Revolution. A small matter, but typical of the Post.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM sneers at the British because one of its firms has publicly apologized in a Shanghai paper for violating a law of People's China. "How the mighty have fallen," the Telly says, recalling that "back in the flourishing colonial days, Butterfield & Swire was one of those huge British trading and shipping firms of the Orient and China, virtually a law unto itself. No body, least of all the Chinese, dared to get tough with Butterfield & Swire." The good old "flourishing colonial days," that's what the Telly and Wall Street are fighting for in Asia.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN complains that Britain, in selling rubber to Russia, is "BETRAYING AMERICAN INTERESTS." This is "perfidy," Hearst yells, meaning, rather, that it's mutiny.

-R.F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

A Challenge to the Progressive Unionists

THE GREAT DEBATE over America's imperialist expansion and war strategy between the Truman-Dulles-Acheson and Hoover-Kennedy forces is bound to extend into the 14-million-member trade union movement. This is already taking place in the lower ranks of the membership, despite the efforts of the top AFL and CIO leaders to keep a tight lid on the issue and keep their organizations hitched to the Truman administration and its line.

The same crisis in foreign policy that has brought division in the camp of the imperialists, is also bound to bring divisions in the ranks of the lieutenants of capitalism inside labor ranks. It should not be forgotten that some of America's most powerful labor leaders are Republicans, have been admirers of Herbert Hoover since the twenties, and followed his foreign policy path.



John L. Lewis has probably been closest to Hoover of America's top labor leaders. William Hutcheson of the Carpenters is another, as are William McFetridge, of the Building Service Employees and an AFL vice-president; David Robertson president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Enginemen and Firemen (independent) and others. The spreading grass-roots dissatisfaction with the Truman-Dulles war policy now showing itself may push some of these leaders all the more rapidly towards open support of Hoover as their way to appease the peace sentiments of the workers.

On the other hand, as the differences come out and sharpen, the labor leaders closer to the Social Democratic strand of the labor movement will step up their campaign for the Dulles-Truman-Acheson line with greater vigor and viciousness than ever. In yesterday's column we showed how the CIO's leaders are unfolding their strategy. A statement by the AFL's League for Political Education indicates the same line.

THE UNFOLDING foreign policy debate and its reflections in the ranks of the unions, poses a serious problem to all sincere progressives in the labor movement. Should they ignore it, or let the "stars" in the debate run it to suit themselves?

Either position would be a serious mistake and can doom the progressives to isolation and ultimate oblivion. Only opportunists who are forever trying to duck difficulties, swivel chair "leaders" who don't know what's happening in the shops, or people stewing in their own juice in small isolated groups, will try to ignore or duck the debate. The discussion now spreading like wildfire through the 48 states should be viewed as an opportunity, and a test for the progressives.

The question is whether the progressives and all genuine peace forces in the labor movement can enter the struggle with full effectiveness and turn it into a "three-cornered" debate by bringing the pressure and pro-peace influence of the working class and its allies, the Negro people, small farmers and other small-income groups, in the picture.

If the progressives take up the challenge, they can also seize the opportunity to become the voice and leader of a FAR GREATER strength in the labor movement than is represented by them now. Moreover, they have an opportunity of vindicating in the eyes of their own members the pro-peace position the progressives took in the unions since the "Truman Doctrine" was projected.

Hesitation, fear and narrowness of "economist" opportunism is the worst curse that can afflict a trade union progressive today. The SPONTANEOUS manner in which the people themselves have already entered the debate should indicate to the progressives along what lines their leadership for a course independent of either Truman or Hoover could develop.

The people are interpreting the Hoover proposal to withdraw from Korea and Europe as a step in line with their own sentiments. Similarly, his cry against the heavy tax burden for armaments, is viewed by them as a reflection of their cry against the economic burden.

The national results of the survey of letters to the editors in America's newspapers published in the NEW YORK TIMES Sunday is an indication of much of the above attitude. That survey should also warn the progressives that unless they pool their strength and influence to give leadership to the real peace sentiments of the people, the Hoovers, Kennedys and Hearsts will channel it for their reactionary purposes, and do so even within the progressive unions.

COMING: I Stand for Peace . . . By Ilya Ehrenburg . . . in the weekend Worker

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The 'Conspiracy' for Peace

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS and shouting Congressmen fill America's ears with hokey about the "Communist Party conspiracy."

Well, this "conspiracy" held its four-day convention in New York City, defying all threats and persecutions, and refusing to be silenced by jail sentences and deportation frame-ups.

Its more than 200 delegates—one-third proudly coming from the oppressed Negro people—came from every corner of our land with one simple, tremendous message: America does not need war.

The American people can prevent war.

True, the convention did not have a single exposure tying its leaders to "One-finger" Brown, or the Costello mob, or any other underworld gangster living off corruption and loot. According to the Rankin-McCarthy-McCarran standards, the Communist Party convention was highly "un-American" since its delegates were working men and women, meeting in an atmosphere of Negro and white brotherhood and sisterhood, and having the same worries as the average American home.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY convention did not have either the duPonts or Winthrop Aldrich pulling its wires, its guide was solely the interests of the nation.

The convention delegates proved with impressive force that the idea of peace has sunk deep and in-eradicate roots in the hearts of their communities, and that it is the war-mongering politicians of the Dewey, Acheson, Truman stripe who are "alien" to the American nation, subverting its real national interest and its true national character.

In this convention, the voice of the Negro people was heard in accents of eloquence, challenge, and power, bringing to the struggles of the nation the tremendous creative force of the Negro liberation movement. No convention of any other political party in our country could even begin to conceive of such a Negro-people-working class alliance.

IN THE COMMUNIST PLAN FOR AMERICA'S SURVIVAL, there is no room for the atomic massacres which the Deweys, Achesons and Dulleses are so calmly preparing for the nation.

While the government's war-breeding "plan for survival" makes sure that millions of Americans will definitely not survive beyond 1951 or 1953 (depending on when they figure to start their "atomic Pearl Harbor" against the Soviet Union), the Communist Party plan seeks to save American lives, American security, American honor and safety.

It does this by challenging the entire "inevitable war" conspiracy of the Washington leadership, and by proposing as the most practical, genuinely patriotic course for America a policy of peaceful negotiation with the Socialist states.

The convention took another step profoundly in line with our great democratic-revolutionary heritage—non-interference with the Asian or African peoples taking up arms against their "King Georges" bleeding them white from overseas banking houses in London, Paris and Wall Street.

AMID THE PANICKY SCREAMS of the little men in high places—mortally afraid that the peoples of the world will knock the atombomb out of their hands and guarantee peace—the Communist delegates proposed to their fellow-Americans the idea of calf, firm, and coolly resolute people's organization for peace.

The convention gave the nation a tremendous contribution in its statement—repeated again and again by Gus Hall, the Communist Party's national secretary—that the American people, though facing a grave peril of being pushed into a needless war by the striped-pants atomaniacs, have every practical possibility of saving America's peace.

The forces of peace are already stronger than the forces pushing for war, Hall emphatically showed. He also made clear the desperate, reckless nature of the war clique which feels itself being isolated from mankind more and more with every passing day.

The path to America's peace is through the brotherhood of all Americans, regardless of political views, party affiliations, or previous opinions, around the single platform—get out of Korea and sit down at the table with China and the U.S.S.R. to talk peace.

The Communist convention was filled with optimism, with confidence in the American people. History will not be long in confirming that confidence.

MAKING A KILLING

by Ellis



Dewey's War Speeches Shed Light on Hanley Deal

By Max Gordon

Governor Dewey's recent fire-eating speeches, in which he demanded more militant and speedier action by the Government in taking over the world for American finance capital, throw some more light on the Republican Party's pre-election antics which gave rise to the notorious Hanley letter incident.

Dewey had decided last summer to retire from the Governorship. Quickly taking advantage of this decision, certain anti-Dewey elements in the GOP, whose political line was close to that of Senator Taft and ex-president Hoover, pushed forward Lt. Governor Joe R. Hanley, who was also anti-Dewey and who was popular with the GOP local machine bosses. Except for the fact that he was anti-Dewey, Hanley's political views were insignificant and unimportant.

But as the Korean War developed, and with it certain sharp tactical divisions among the nation's ruling classes which appeared especially within the GOP, Dewey's financial bosses—the Rockefeller monopoly interests—decided they needed Dewey up front to battle for the world-conquest policies of the main groups of Wall Street financiers; that is, the policies of the Truman Administration, as against those of secondary industrial and banking interests who are more concerned with their financial positions in the western hemisphere.

Chief of the Rockefeller interests is Winthrop Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank and a Rockefeller son-in-law. Aldrich acts as treasurer for all Dewey's campaigns—both governorship and presidency. Aldrich announced, before the state GOP convention in September, that if Dewey were not renominated there would be no money forthcoming for the Republican state campaign.

Meanwhile, Dewey and others went to work to remove Hanley from the picture so as to make Dewey's nomination possible by "acclamation." This was necessary if Dewey were to retain his prestige within GOP circles, and hence be in a better position to battle for the Chase National Bank program within the Party, as well as nationally.

The job of removing Hanley was done in the typically ruthless Dewey manner.

Now Dewey is delivering to his bosses. In his inaugural address Monday, as well as in his speech last month to the New York County Lawyers Association,

the Governor dispensed with all camouflage about peace and respect for the independence of other peoples. He demanded all-out warfare to crush the developing movements for colonial liberation which are threatening the vast capital investments of the Rockefeller-Chase National Bank crowd.

He recognized in these speeches that this meant the people of our country would have to pay a heavy price in living standards as well as lives. With typical imperialist arrogance, he demanded that the American people accept a "Spartan" existence to make up the cost of rescuing Winthrop Aldrich's billions, invested in the super-exploitation of other peoples.

Dewey demanded Monday that our government build a ring of bases around the world from which it shall be able to deliver the atombomb to any point rapidly.

Except for the weapon to be used, the technique for going after world-empire does not differ much from the earlier days of imperialist expansion which preceded World War I. Then, too, the excuse of bases was used widely by the conflicting imperialist powers of Western Europe and our own country to justify seizure and rule over so-called "backward" peoples.

Our history books today recognize this technique for what it was then, at least as far as the European empires were concerned. And speeches made at the convention of the American Historical Association of Chicago over the past weekend, indicate that some American historians, at least, have kept their perspective. They made it clear that the present course of the Administration, the course which Dewey backs and demands more of, has the same aims of colonial subjugation that has marked modern European imperialism, as well as our own "Dollar Diplomacy."

Dewey was right when he said in his speech that he had been advocating this course of ruthless oppression of other peoples in the name "bases," for the past few years. Back in the spring of 1948, when he was in the running for the GOP presi-

dential nomination, he made speeches in which he demanded that "we" make sure to hold onto China because the only "bases" from which Soviet industry in the Urals can be bombed are the provinces of western China.

Thus, "we" must determine what kind of regime the Chinese people should have because "we" need "bases." What about the fate of the 475,000,000 Chinese people? What about their right to determine the kind of government they should have and whether "we" shall use their land as bases for "our" wars? Dewey's arrogant imperialist answer is contained in his phrases about the "Chinese hordes" contained in his inaugural address.

Similarly, in his address last month, Dewey talked about making sure "we" control Malaya, Burma, Indonesia because "our rubber and our tin" are at stake.

Thus, in the name of "bases for defense," Dewey talks baldly about dominating the people all over the world. But the reality behind his phrases about "bases" is the need for his monopoly capitalist bosses to maintain their "freedom" to exploit ruthlessly the great masses of the world for their profit. Dewey cannot advocate this openly.

Let us note, too, that Dewey in these speeches has confirmed the charges made by the Chinese People's Government's spokesmen to the UN that the aim of our government's policies is to destroy the Chinese Peoples regime, a charge which our government's spokesmen were most indignant in denying. Dewey demanded in both his addresses that "we" continue to promote civil warfare in China.

There can be no peace for the American people with this policy toward other peoples. It is the path to warfare for our people, to national dishonor and disgrace—which we are already suffering as a result of our aggressions in the Far East and our attempts to stampede the European peoples toward armaments and war.

Detroit Worker Tells of World Peace Parley

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—Joe Birnbaum, a top collector of signatures on the Stockholm Pledge, is back from the World Peace Congress in Warsaw and raring to go in the fight for peace. When asked about the Peace Congress and his trip to Poland, Joe says:

"You just can't imagine. I saw democracy at work."

And then Joe goes on to contrast the hounding of the peace delegates by England's Scotland

Yard with the full freedom and enthusiasm for peace he found in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In contrast to the hysterical fear of peace on the part of Scotland Yard and their masters, Joe found the people of Poland showing in their every day life just how much they wanted peace.

"We arrived in Poland where men, women and children ran out in front of our train, shouting 'peace, peace, peace,' demanding

that our train stop, that the delegates speak to them, climbing on board the train, some of them even riding on to Warsaw with us in their enthusiasm. It was like coming out of a dark forest into the light of day."

Joe tells of the building he saw everywhere, of the new bridge the workers had built in two months, of the new apartment buildings he saw going up before his eyes.

And all the time, all over Warsaw was the unspoken question of the people, "Can the American peace crusaders, American labor, keep the madmen of Wall Street from destroying these apartment buildings, these nurseries, and these children in great atomic blasts that would destroy all that is decent in the world."

"People who build like they are building do not want war," Joe says. "All over Warsaw, you hear

one word, 'Peace, Peace, Peace.'"

"I know why. I saw the Warsaw ghetto, where not one brick had been left standing upon another. I saw how the people of Poland had rebuilt it completely with their own hands. They told me how when digging they still find parts of human bodies. The people of the Eastern Democracies have had enough war and destruction. They are fighting and working, building and living for peace."

British Notables Hit A-Bomb Threats

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Sixteen of Britain's most famous men and women have issued a statement condemning atom-bomb plans. In no circumstances should Britain associate itself with the use of the atom bomb against people who have not used it against us, they declare.

And they have called on the Government to take the lead in a new attempt to reach agreement on international problems.

Their statement, issued in the form of a letter to the London Times, was signed by:

Leslie Banks, actor and producer, who has appeared in "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," "A Woman's Place," etc.;

Sir Arnold Bax, Master of the King's Musick;

Sir Adrian Boult, principal conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra;

Benjamin Britten, who at 37 is one of Britain's most prominent composers. His best known work is the opera "Peter Grimes";

Sir Lewis Casson, the actor, who is a member of the British Council Drama Committee;

E. M. Forster, the novelist, a member of the General Advisory Council of the B.B.C.;

Christopher Fry, dramatist, author of "The Lady's Not for Burning";

Laurence Housman, 85-year-old poet, author of "Victoria Regina," and artist;

Leslie Hurry, designer of decor and theatrical costume;

Augustus John, distinguished portrait painter, Royal Academician;

Roger Livesey, actor of stage and screen, who appeared in "The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp," and "A Matter of Life and Death";

Compton Mackenzie, the novelist;

Miles Malleon, dramatist, author, with H. Brooks, of "Six Men of Dorset";

Henry Moore, the sculptor;

Victor Pasmore, the artist; and

Dame Sybil Thorndike, the actress.

The letter read:

"We who have signed this letter are not actively concerned in politics, and probably differ widely among ourselves in such political opinions as we hold."

"We are all profoundly convinced that in no circumstances should our country associate itself with the use of atomic weapons against people who have not used them against us."

"Without sacrifice of our honor or security, our Government should take the lead in a new and realistic endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement the international conflicts which now imperil the peace of the world and human civilization itself."

Legislature

(Continued from Page 2)

suggestions on Dewey's. Cordiality surrounded this patriotic collaboration."

Authoritative reports have mentioned Dewey as a possible successor to Secretary of State Acheson.

This Dewey-Truman "unity" makes the parliamentary divisions in the State Legislature purely academic and arithmetical separation.

GERRYMANDER PLANS

An element of "conflict" may appear in the division of electoral lines to be drawn up by the reapportionment committee, which is based on shifting populations according to the census. Republicans, holding a 10 man majority in the 56-seat Senate, and a 24-man majority in the 150-seat Assembly, will strive to gerrymander hitherto consistently predominant Democratic districts.

Beyond this legislative "battle" for patronage and legislative seats, both parties are expected to move serenely toward common objectives: rent increases, phony shadow-boxing on anti-discrimination housing bills, price increases, including the latest telephone rate boost, anti-labor bills and continued bonanzas to employers in unemployment insurance and disability inequities and merit-rating kick-backs, decreased allotments for relief, possible raises in sales

taxes and further disparities in the milk spread.

The 1951 Legislature is already being characterized as a "dull" session by both sides of the house, in order to de-sensitize crucial issues, to water down debate, to fend off any possible collision on key legislative programs.

CHANCE FOR STRUGGLE

But the 174th session can well be a three-month period of the most bitter struggle for peace, rent control, housing, anti-discrimination bills, school expansion, relief increases, youth job training programs, medical and health facilities, and a host of other vital needs demanded by the people.

People's lobbies are already scheduled on rent control and strong FEPC legislation here. Another delegation will demand the state call off its repressive move to outlaw the International Workers Order insurance operations.

The American Labor Party's 10-point program, submitted to Legislative leaders yesterday, is the yardstick that will measure the failure or success of the 1951 Legislature. It will require mass activity among the people, trade unions, peace organizations and community groups at unprecedented levels.



U.S. Steel Gets Huge Tax Rebate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (FP).—U.S. Steel, which held off plant expansion for years, has been granted huge tax write-off rebates on construction of a new \$351,400,000 plant at Morrisville, Pa. Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board put his OK on this project and 60 others.

Legislation allows a billion dollars of such tax write-offs for the steel industry alone.

UE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment wage freeze plans for all labor.

The UE calls on all forces opposed to the wage freeze policy to join it in a struggle against it:

"Not only the members of the UE, but the members of all unions and the people of their communities will be needed in the fight to protect the people from the wage freezing, tax-gouging profiteers."

The union declared that it is planning national conferences of its locals in all fields and major chains to draw up new wage demands for the coming negotiations.

AIMED AT PEOPLE

Quoting the Ching board's statement where the objectives are set forth to "minimize to the greatest practical degree" the amount of spending by the people, the UE said:

"This announces intention to 'oppose' inflation by the method of impoverishing the people rather than by effective controls over prices, profits and the distribution of the necessities of life. Under the plea of avoiding inflation which would impoverish the people, the administration moves to impoverish them in advance."

The UE warns that the real object back of the wage-freezing program are further wage cuts and tax hikes. On the other hand, the statement notes that the corporations are assured the high rates of profit they are making.

Quoting the Washington statement objective of "more output per hour, working more hours a week," the UE warned "this lays the groundwork for governmental attacks on existing contract protections for labor, to promote speedup and to break down workweek and overtime standards."

Speed U.S. Arms Indo-China

SAIGON, Indo-China, Jan. 2.—Speedup of United States military and economic aid to the French puppet Viet Nam government was predicted by American sources today.

U. S. Minister Donald Heath and his staff now are "re-evaluating American policy in Indo-China," the sources said.

Today's official French communiqué reported "no change in the situation around Tienyen." Tienyen is the northeast coastal port in Tonkin province which yesterday was reported to be under heavy attack by the Viet Nam People's Liberation Army.

Minnesotan in Jail Since October 23 Under McCarran Act

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 2.—Knut Heikkinen, Minnesota's first victim of the McCarran Law, declared from his cell in the County Jail today he "would gladly stay behind bars if

that would help to arouse the American people to stand up and fight for their most elementary constitutional democratic rights."

Heikkinen, an editor of the Finnish American daily newspaper Tyomies-Eteenpain, published in Superior, Wisc., a legal resident of the U. S. for 40 years, has been imprisoned in the St. Louis County Jail since Oct. 23,

when he was arrested on a McCarran deportation warrant.

His statement from prison came in the form of his 61st birthday message. The message, addressed to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St., New York, declared:

"Thanks for your warm and inspiring Christmas greeting. I would gladly stay behind the bars some time if that will help to arouse the American people to stand up and fight for their most elementary constitutional democratic rights in this hour to rush us into war and fascism. Letters pouring in from east and west tell of this awakening and they inspire me to believe that the passing of the McCarran police state law and its brutal enforcement will be the turning point from where the struggle for democracy and peace will grow strong and defeat the crusade of reaction."

Calif. AFL to Ask Pay Hike of Legislature

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 2 (FP).—When state legislators convene here this month, they will be confronted by California AFL demands for \$1.25 hourly minimum wages and \$40 weekly unemployment and disability insurance benefits.

Those were just two of some 120 demands the state federation announced it would make at the 1951 legislative session. C. J. Haggerty, state AFL secretary-treasurer, said 81 measures will seek increased benefits and extended coverage in various phases of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and disability insurance. Another 18 bills will call for changes in the state labor code, he added.

Special Announcement

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TEXT OF SOVIET NOTE

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Text of Soviet note broadcast by Moscow Radio and monitored here:

(After giving the text of the French note to the Soviet government, Moscow Radio announced the following reply of the Soviet government to the governments of Britain, France and the United States.)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. has sent to the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France through their embassies in Moscow analogous notes. The following is the text of the note of the Soviet government of Dec. 30, 1950, sent to the Government of France.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. acknowledges receipt of the note of the Government of France of Dec. 22, which was a reply to the note of the Soviet government of Nov. 3, 1950, on the question of the convening of the Council of Foreign Ministers and on the instructions of the Soviet Government, has the honor to state the following:

On Nov. 3 the USSR proposed to convene the Council of Foreign Ministers of France, the USA, Great Britain and the USSR to examine the question of the fulfillment of the decisions of the Potsdam conference on the demilitarization of Germany.

In making this proposal the Soviet Government proceeded not merely from the necessity of holding just a conference of the four ministers with the sole purpose of consulting on various questions, but from the necessity of convening precisely the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to examine a question pertaining to the competence of the Council of Foreign Ministers composed as above.

The Soviet Government considered it essential to discuss first and foremost the question of the demilitarization of Germany, as the most acute problem for Europe. Continuing to consider that the problem of the demilitarization of Germany constitutes the most important one for the cause of ensuring international peace and security, and belongs to the deepest interests of the peoples of Europe, and of the peoples who suffered from Hitler's aggression first and foremost, the Soviet Government expresses agreement with discussing other questions also, pertaining to Germany, which corresponds with the position of the Soviet Government, expounded in the note of Nov. 3, and with the Prague statement of eight countries.

The Soviet Government does not object to the proposal to convene a preliminary conference of the representatives of France, the U. S. A., Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., in order to enable that conference to draw up an agenda for the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

It stands to reason that the examination of the problems which have to be discussed at the session of the four foreign ministers itself will not constitute the task of such a preliminary discussion.

As to the place where the preliminary conference is convened, the Soviet government proposes to convene the conference not in New York, but in Moscow, Paris or London, since the holding of such a conference in one of the above-mentioned capitals without a doubt represents a practical convenience for the majority of those taking part.

2. Assertion of the government of France that the proposals set forth in the Prague statement cannot serve as a basis for a positive solution of the German problem arouses legitimate perplexity, inasmuch as this assertion was made before these proposals were

subjected to examination by the four powers.

The assertions in the French note alleging that these proposals were rejected by the majority of the German people are—to say the least—unsubstantiated, and do not at all correspond to the real estate of affairs.

At any rate it is not difficult to be convinced that the proposals of the Prague conference met with great sympathy among broad circles of the German population, including the population of western Germany.

As to the remark in regard to the letter of the high commissioners addressed to the chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, contained in the note of the French Government on holding German general elections, which constitutes a mere (word inaudible) concerning a problem of great importance for the German people, the given question was a subject of frequent discussion between the governments of the four powers, and the Soviet government's stand on that question is well known.

3. It can be seen from the published data that the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France are creating a regular German army in western Germany, not just forming some sort of police detachments—as the foreign ministers of the three western powers have stated officially—but whole divisions.

It is also known that of late the representatives of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France have been conducting negotiations with the Adenauer government on the number of German divisions to be formed and their armament, including tanks and heavy artillery, and on the inclusion of these divisions in the so-called unified armed forces.

The attempts to camouflage these measures by referring to the necessity of strengthening the security of the United States, Great Britain, France and other states of Europe are obviously without basis, since nobody has threatened or is threatening these states.

The attempts, contained in the note of the French government, to justify the plans to remilitarize western Germany with references to the alleged rearmament taking place in eastern Germany, are all the more without basis. Everything said in this respect in the note of the French government is invented from beginning to end and in no way corresponds to the facts.

It was already pointed out in the note of the Soviet government of Oct. 19 that similar statements of the governments of the three powers were devoid of any foundation.

4. The note of the French government of Dec. 22 provides reason to think that it agrees with the proposal of the Soviet government as regards a joint examination by the four powers of the question of the demilitarization of Germany.

The Soviet Government accords great importance to this, inasmuch

as the realization of the demilitarization of Germany was not only provided by the Potsdam agreement of the United States, the USSR, Great Britain and France, but remains the most important condition for ensuring peace and security in Europe, and also corresponds to the national interests of the German people itself.

It is known to the entire world, however, that of late it is precisely the governments of the United States, of Great Britain and France which are taking various measures for the rebirth of a regular German army and for the restoration of war industry in western Germany, and have already been conducting official negotiations on these problems with the Adenauer government, which reflects the striving of certain aggressive circles to place before the peoples of Europe a fait accompli.

There is no necessity to prove that such actions by the Governments of France, the United States and Great Britain are in obvious contradiction to the obligations assumed by these governments in respect to the necessity of carrying out the demilitarization of Germany, and cannot but also create serious difficulties in the solution of all problems which have to be discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers, the convening of which is being for some reason delayed indefinitely.

Analogous notes were sent to the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States.

Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 3) viously without basis, since nobody has threatened or is threatening these states."

• Attempts to justify the arming of western Germany by saying that the USSR is arming Eastern Germany "are all the more without basis . . . everything said in this respect . . . is invented from beginning to end and in no way corresponds to the facts."

• The French note, however, "provides reason to think" that France agrees to a Big Four examination of German demilitarization would be useful. "The Soviet government accords great importance to this . . ."

• The whole world knows that the U. S. bloc is seeking to remilitarize Germany at the instigation of "certain aggressive circles" in order to "place before the peoples of Europe a fait accompli" an accomplished fact.

• Such actions are in obvious contradiction to obligations "and can not but also create serious difficulties in the solution of all problems which have to be discussed by the Council of Foreign ministers."

• For some reason, the note said, the convening of such a council is being "delayed indefinitely."

The 'Bottomless Pit' Horror

(Continued from Page 1) effort to keep the nation from reading and judging it for itself.

The striped-pants diplomats who read the Korean casualty lists with inhuman calm deride peace as "propaganda."

But peace is not "propaganda" to the American home, to its sons and daughters.

Peace is not "propaganda" to the families of the Negro and Puerto Rican regiments who were ordered at Hungenam to carry on the rear-guard action while MacArthur "re-deployed" the troops for new, endless combat in the south.

The crime of Korea must stop! The dying must stop! This nation has no interest in conquering Korea or in slaying Chinese. There is no "victory" in this "bottomless pit" for America.

Let every courageous American raise his voice against this endless horror which has no end. America's honor and safety demand that we talk peace with China and the Korean people as equals, as men and women entitled to their national freedom, free of all outside troops.

COFFEE PRICES JUMP 2c

The price of bag-packed coffee went up two cents a pound yesterday in retail stores of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

CHRYSLER UNEMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO HIT 25,000

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—Twenty-five thousand Chrysler workers will be thrown out on the streets as war production eats into car output, company officials predicted today.

The officials said government restrictions on materials diverted to war use would force a 20 per cent cut in production of Plymouths, Dodge cars and trucks, DeSotos and Chryslers. Some of the unemployed would be rehired for war work, they said, but they declined to estimate the number.

Negro workers would be the major victims of this large layoff, and will run into greater difficulty

U. S. Aide In Talks on Rearming Nazis

BONN, Germany, Jan. 2.—Ignoring Soviet desires for agreement on German demilitarization the United States occupation authorities and West Germany today agreed to go ahead with the bargaining on the terms to bring German units into the Atlantic anti-Soviet pact army.

U. S. high commissioner John J. McCloy and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer conferred for five and one-half hours on German participation in the Atlantic defense force. The two leaders agreed that U. S. and German generals should begin their talks next week.

McCloy and Adenauer agreed that U. S. Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, and presumably his French and British colleagues, should contact the German military committee within a week to form plans for putting Germans into uniform in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic command.

The German committee is headed by Theodor Blank, a member of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party, and two former Hitler generals.

Pleven to See Truman

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Premier Rene Pleven will fly to Washington within the next two weeks to confer with President Truman, official French sources said today.

Assuming no decision on a four-power conference has been reached, it is reported Pleven will urge in strongest language that a conference be held to meet the Soviet Union's proposals for peace.

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In Memoriam

To the memory of
BARNEY ISSEN
Beloved Comrade
Died January 3, 1950

—RITA

People's China Harnesses Huai River

By Yang Kwang Teh

Peking.

China's water conservation project, to harness the Huai River, is the biggest and most urgent of a whole chain of projects to remodel nature and put People's China huge water resources into the service of the people. When completed, it will embrace reservoirs in the upper reaches a new sea outlet and an end to be flood menace and large scale irrigation and other hydro-projects. It will protect 166,100 square kilometers of fertile land against floods.

The treacherous Huai River flows through a region equal to the combined area of the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland with a population of thirty million. Thirty teams of more than 500 technicians from all over the country are working at top speed to survey the river, the only one which overflowed this year.

To facilitate transportation, teams have been sent out to make the necessary repairs to highways and bridges in the region, while orders have been placed with factories for spades, water wheels, pumps, means of conveyance, machines and implements for the work. Light railway tracks needs for the project are being forged at the famous Anshan Steel Plant in Manchuria.

Water transportation teams have been formed, with 260 boats with a total capacity of 30,000 tons, which are already in service on the river conveying grain and coal for the civilian workers. Many more boats and trucks are en route from the provinces of south Kiangsu and Shantung.

NEW STOREHOUSES

New grain storehouses are being built and a network of telephone lines is being installed along the river. More than 2,500 peasants

are already employed in stone quarries in the nearby mountains, to provide sufficient stones for the masonry work.

Provision of health and medical facilities for the civilian workers includes 600 hospitals, sanitary and anti-plague stations along the river basin. In order to further sparetime education and cultural activities among the civilian workers, specially-trained forces have been assigned to the area.

Many of the workers will be peasants who lost this year's crop because the Hui River overflowed its banks due to heavy rain fall and silting of the river bed aggravated by Kuomintang misrule. As the people won their own country back from the Kuomintang, they found that practically all major river systems including the Yangtse, Hui and Yellow Rivers were left in a ruined condition.

The Huai River basin was no exception. It was once a rich area consisting of one seventh of China's total arable land. But for long years heavy inundation had turned it into a land of despair.

The Huai River rises from the

Tungpeh Mountain in Honan Province and runs through the three provinces of Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu. It has a total length of nearly 900 kilometres and constitutes the main part of a river system without its own outlet.

SHIFT IN RIVER

At the end of the 15th century, the Yellow River broke its main dykes in Honan and plunged southward across the countryside into the Huai River bed. By the middle of the last century, the Yellow River shifted northward to Shantung Province leaving the Huai and its tributaries seriously silted up, and the riverbed in the entire lower course of the Huai River itself was raised above the adjacent ground level. The waters then concentrated in low-lying ground known as the Hungtse Lake on the border of Anhwei and Kiangsu, from where the Huai rushed further south into the Yangtse River east of Nanking.

The general topography and hydrological features in the Huai region with bare mountains standing bolt upright like fingers on the bare plains, permit rapid con-

centration of torrential rainfall within a very short space of time. The most serious flood was in 1931 when 13 million acres of farmland were flooded.

Last year, as the whole region was liberated, the people's government immediately started to deal with this problem. The dykes had been repaired on a large scale and other improvements made to reduce the flood menaces, while long-term projects were being worked out.

HEAVY RAINFALL

This year's rainfall was exceptionally heavy and concentrated in this part of the country, being the biggest in the past hundred years. Although the total rainfall was higher than the 1931 record by more than 32 percent, the inundated area this year was only half of that of 1931.

The total runoff of the flow in a half a month at the Chengyangkwan hydrological station in Honan was 12,500,000,000 cubic metres, but the river could contain only half of it. This problem will first of all be solved next year. To meet even greater floods, the

project is designed to detain 40 percent of the excessive flow in the upper reaches and 70 percent in the middle reaches.

The last stage of the harnessing of the Huai will be the use of its power for electrification and industry. When the whole plan has been completed, the Chinese people will have won one of their major battles against nature.

UE Local Wins 5c Hike and Jobs of Fired

A five-cent hourly raise and reinstatement of seven fired workers, including the shop chairman and a steward, yesterday settled the week-long stoppage at Bommer Spring, 263 Crosson Ave.

The walkout was precipitated by the company when the unionists, members of Local 475, United Electrical Workers were fired for shop demonstrations for an interim cost-of-living raise. The contract for the company's 175 employees does not expire until May. The company insisted on sticking to the letter of the contract deadline.

Insurance Agents Demand Pay Hike

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—Some 1,200 agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, represented by AFL Insurance Agents Local 24,438, have demanded a salary bonus for increased costs of living, though their contract makes no provision for a reopening for this purpose. The contract runs to next December.

Ceylon Communists Refute Lies of 'Voice of America'

PRAGUE, Jan. 2 (Telepress). — In a statement to Telepress, Pieter Keunen, assistant secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, commented as follows on the reactionary press and radio stories concerning the situation within the Ceylon Communist Party.

"The statement made recently by the Voice of America about widespread dissatisfaction and demonstrations by rank and file members of the

Ceylon Communist Party against the expulsion of a handful of agents and disrupters, is typical of the downright lying which characterizes this broadcast program.

"In August, 1950, the Ceylon Communist Party uncovered a nest of agents in the party. Though occupying no important positions, these agents had managed to worm themselves into the party apparatus. On instructions from outside, they were working to overthrow the leadership, capture the party for themselves, and turn it towards a Titoist policy.

"At the Third Congress of the Communist Party this despicable gang was shown up in its true colors. They were publicly accused of acting for an outside agency and creating disruption, not only by the leadership of the party but also by certain rank and file members who had been misled by them.

"In view of the weight of evidence against them, this gang was unable to defend itself. The Third Congress unanimously condemned their disruption and authorized the appointment of a commission to purge the party of agents and traitors who, like the infamous Tito, were trying to assist the war plans of Anglo-American imperialism.

"As soon as these agents were uncovered, the Ceylon capitalist newspapers, whose paid employees many of these agents were, rushed to their defense. Lurid and slanderous statements, without an atom of truth, were published on the front pages under banner headlines. This miserable gang was portrayed as heroes. Reports of revolts among the party members, which existed only in the imagination of the writers of these articles, were published. Infuriated with the failure of the plot, the capitalist and pro-American press openly demanded the immediate illegalizing of the Communist Party.

"The entire Communist Party demanded and supported stern disciplinary action against these agents, who did not scruple to use the warmongering capitalist propaganda machine to slander the party and work for its outlawing, so as to pave the way for American domination of our country. The

expulsion of these agents has united the party more firmly than ever for the struggle for peace, independence and democracy.

"The Ceylon Communist Party is deeply grateful to the Information Bureau of Communist Workers Parties, whose timely article on the tasks of Communist parties in colonial countries helped it to overcome sectarian mistakes and, in doing so, to uncover this plot."

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9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann	WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities	WQXR—Composer's Varieties
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	WQXR—Welcome Travelers
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers	WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story	WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies	10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing	WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—News	11:00-WOR—News; Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Modern Romances	WQXR—News; Concert
11:00-WOR—Break the Bank	WNYC—For the Ladies
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test	11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash	WOR—Queen for a Day
11:45-WNBC—David Harum	WCBS—Rosemary
WQXR—Kate Smith Songs	WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON	
12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook	WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Luncheon Club	WQXR—News, Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Aunt Jenny	WOR—Kate Smith Sings
12:30-WJZ—News	12:45-WCBS—Helen Trent
1:00-WJZ—News	WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
1:15-WNBC—Dave Garraway	WCBS—Ma Perkins Sketch
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone Sketch	WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch	WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing	WOR—Gloria Swanson Show
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood	WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason	WOR—Harry Hennessey
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire	WCBS—Nora Drake Sketch
WQXR—Rudy Vallee Show	WJZ—News
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Side	3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show	WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life	WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young Sketch	WJZ—David Amity
WCBS—House Party	

3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness	WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Happy Felton	4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles	WCBS—Strike It Rich Quiz
WQXR—Music	WNYC—Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas	4:30-WNBC—Lorenza Jones
WOR—Dean Cameron Show	WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown	5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Sketch	WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—Continental Melodies	WJZ—Jimmy Wakely Show
5:15-WNBC—Portia Face Life	WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill	WOR—Clyde Beatty Show
WJZ—Blackhawk—Sketch	WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front-Page Farrell	5:55-WOR—Victor Borge

EVENING	
6:00-WOR—Lyle Van	WCBS—Allan Jackson
WNBC—Kenneth Banghart	WJZ—Sports
WQXR—Music to Remember	6:15-WCBS—You and the World
WOR—On the Century	WNBC—Answer Man
WJZ—Dorian St. George	6:30-WOR—News
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire	WCBS—Curt Massey Show
WQXR—Three Star Extra	6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas	7:00-WNBC—Symphonette
WOR—News	WCBS—Beulah
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill	WQXR—Masterwork Hour
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition	7:15-WJZ—News
WCBS—Jack Smith, Dinah Shore	7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Gabriel Heatter	WQXR—Variety Show
WJZ—Lone Ranger	WQXR—Jacques Fray
7:45-WOR—Kirkman-Goodman Show	WNBC—One Man's Family
WCBS—News	8:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WNBC—Halls of Ivy	WQXR—News Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Great Gildersleeve	WJZ—The Pat Man
WNYC—Human Adventure	WCBS—Mr. Chameleon
9:00-WNBC—Groucho Marx	WJZ—Rogue's Gallery
WCBS—Harold Peary	WOR—2000 Plus
9:30-WNBC—Mr. District Attorney	WCBS—Bing Crosby
WJZ—Mr. President, Drama	WOR—Family Theatre
WQXR—Music of Austria	9:45-WQXR—Great Names
10:00-WNBC—Bis Story Sketch	WCBS—Bixie, Louis vs. Bashore
WQXR—Records	10:15-WOR—A. J. Alexander
10:30-WNBC—Theatre	WOR—Show Shop
WJZ—News	

Five New People's Plays Opened in 1950

The Past Year Saw People's Theatre Take Its Most Important Step Since the '30's

THE YEAR 1950 saw the appearance of five new plays by American writers on people's themes. It is significant that four of these plays—Just a Little Simple, Nat Turner, John Brown and Longitude 49 dealt with an important aspect of the Negro question. The other one—The Hammer revolved around the embittered homecoming of a wounded Jewish war veteran. Here is how these plays were sized up by reviewers for the Daily Worker:

• **Just a Little Simple**, a production of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts. The work of outstanding professional writers, directors and artists. A terrific, full-length evening's entertainment—perhaps the finest that Harlem has had in a decade. The two-hour show was inspired by Langston Hughes' best-selling book Simple Speaks His Mind. Alice Childress adapted selections from this book to the stage. Kenneth Manigault who plays the part of Simple is a revelation. But Miss Childress who is a talented playwright has done more than merely adapt Simple to the needs of the theatre. She has also done an extremely skillful job of fashioning a connecting rod through the show which includes, among other things, two penetrating one-act studies of the South—Grocery Store by Les Pine and Florence by Alice Childress, (a play in which Clarice Taylor as the Negro mother gives a performance that you will remember long after you leave the theatre. (Platt).

• **Nat Turner**, by Paul Peters. Produced by People's Drama. Directed by Gene Frankel. With Frank Silvera as the Negro Nat Turner who in 1831, led an uprising of slaves in Virginia. The uprising failed, yet it was the kind of failure on which freedom builds. It helped inspire the entire anti-slavery movement, and further imbued the Negro people with a sense of their own strength, their own destiny. Nat Turner is an exciting and moving play. It has a vitality and intensity which enables it to sweep over some of its serious weaknesses. It is a human play with a direct and powerful relevance to the struggles of the day. The co-author of Stevedore has again made a genuine contribution to the people's theatre. (Lauter).

• **Longitude 49**, by Herb Tank. Produced by New Playwrights Inc. Directed by the author. Cast included Frank Silvera, Sidney Poitier, Herb Armstrong, Al Nadler and Garfield Love. The play tells the world with poetic feeling, lusty humor, theatre craftsmanship and dramatic excitement that American workers, Negro and white, despite what has been done to them, can have hope and can act on that hope. The production is living proof that the writing, acting and production talent available to the people's cause, is far superior to anything Broadway and Hollywood can offer. (Rubin).

• **John Brown**, by Theodore Ward. Produced by People's Drama. Directed by Gene Frankel with Irving Pakewitz in the title role. Tackling a subject of great importance to all Americans, Ward writes of it with passion and eloquence. It takes a playwright of lofty artistic drive to try to place the great American in proper perspective—a perspective which rejects the poison pen history book version of Brown as a lunatic and treats him as he should be treated, one of America's greatest of men, a man inspired by his own determination to strike a shattering blow against the rotten system of enslaving the Negro people. A courageous play despite its failure to place proper artistic and political emphasis on the dialogue and scenes which would have highlighted the essential and true meaning of the driving motive of John Brown's life work. (Rubin).

• **The Hammer**, by Howard Fast. A production of New Playwrights Inc. Directed by Al Saxe. James Leland forcefully plays the part of the Jewish war vet who returns with a mutilated face to a world which he considers uniformly hostile. The anti-Semitism which he meets further embitters him. The play reaches its thematic climax when the veteran learns that his hate is futile and barren. One must know whom to hate and whom to love and why. The Hammer proved first of all that when the theatre even begins to approach problems of basic importance to the people, it lives. For all its weaknesses, no one leaves the theatre—as he may so many Broadway productions—resentful of a wasted evening. The audience sees an attempt to deal with ideas and concepts of importance and is stimulated to applause because it is, for all its faults, living theatre. (Lauter).



A SHOT from Theodore Ward's courageous play John Brown. Seen here are some of the wives of the anti-slavery fighters who made history at Harper's Ferry. Standing: Nola Sacco, Doris Cooperman. Seated: Shirley Norris.



JAMES LELAND gave a forceful reading of the role of the embittered Jewish war vet in Howard Fast's 'The Hammer.' In one aspect, the play proved with the performance of the Negro actor Earl Jones as the Jewish Jerome Green, that the excuses for jimmecrow in the theatre are absolutely baseless.



A SCENE from Les Pine's hard-hitting one-act play about the South, "Grocery Store" which is an important feature of the superb two-hour show "Just a Little Simple" which the Committee for the Negro in the Arts has been presenting at the Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave. Kenneth Manigault who plays "Simple" is looking on as Mr. Crotty (now being played by Lonny Chapman) stands behind the counter while Bease (now played by Logan Ramsey) threatens to tear down the store if Crotty allows his helper Henry (Bill Robinson—not seen in this still) to join 30 other Negroes determined to go to the polls and vote. It is Simple's way of showing people "up North" the facts of life about a Negro's lot in these "democratic" United States. "Just a Little Simple" re-opens tonight (Wednesday, Jan. 3) after a short holiday. Performances are scheduled for Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays through Jan. 18.



SIDNEY POITIER as the Negro Communist and Frank Silvera as Maguire in a scene from Herb Tank's "Longitude 49." In a precedent-shattering bit of casting, Silvera, a Negro actor played the part of an Irish seaman and contributed a performance that ranks with the best in our time.



MAXWELL GRANVILLE as Highgrass and Greg Hunter as Peachy in a scene from Paul Peters exciting play "Nat Turner" which is still running nightly except Monday at People's Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. (F train to Houston). For reservations call GR 5-3838.

Ask Proclamation Of Carver Day

Gov. Dewey was asked yesterday to proclaim Jan. 5 George Washington Carver Day by the Health and Science Division of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Solomon Harper, a Negro inventor, also wired Gov. Dewey yesterday urging him to honor the late noted Negro chemist. Harper said the proclamation of such a day was a fitting "honor for a scientist who helped to enrich all countries of the world, with his chemistry for peaceful use."

"An exciting theatrical experience." —WORKER
"Superb bits of acting." —COMPASS
"Adult—fine and moving performances. A time for special rejoicing." —POST

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WORKER Sports

New York, Wednesday, January 3, 1951

Coach Lauds 'Worker' Program for Sports But Thinks We Muff Ball on College-Garden Setup

"Congratulations on the Daily Worker's program for New York sports," a city high school coach told this paper yesterday. "I can't use my name because of the situation in our schools today and that's a darn shame too. Maybe if they paid more attention to seeing that the school kids had recreation and less of this red cry, the kids would be better off."

"Yours, I'm sorry to say, is the only paper in the city making a

real fuss about the coaches and the criminal ending of the whole sports and recreational program in the entire public high school system. And I'm glad you put a finger on that phony Impellitteri for not making a move. If it were the private owned schools involved, he'd probably be jumping to settle things."

"In my opinion you make one mistake in your program. Instead

of talking about cutting prices and worrying about running Ned Irish's business for him, you ought to propose that the colleges take the sport of basketball out of the hands of these commercial promoters altogether, do their own scheduling, and just pay the Garden a fair rental fee. The Garden would be screaming for mercy if the colleges ever pulled out, but they don't use their whip hand at the schools."

Upset Year Carried Over to 1951 on Grid

The holiday bowl games, packed with thrills and booby-trapped with upsets, wrote a fitting "finish" to a college football season that was shot through with surprises.

The experts and odds-makers were jolted by Michigan's "fire-house finish" defeat of California, 14-6, in the Rose Bowl, Kentucky's streak-breaking win, 13-7, over Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl, and Tennessee's 20-14 conquest of Texas in the Cotton Bowl.

But the experts should have expected something of the sort after a year that saw mighty Notre Dame's collapse as a gridiron power after 37 straight unbeaten games, Army's loss to Navy after 28 straight unbeaten games, and the wild windup of the Big Ten season as Michigan grabbed the title on the last day.

This, said the odds-makers, was supposed to be California's year to avenge the Pacific Coast Conference in the Rose Bowl, and the unbeaten Bears were a three-point favorite over Michigan before 98,939 fans at Pasadena, Cal.

And for 55 minutes of playing time the Bears looked like winners on the strength of a 39-yard touchdown pass from Marinos to Cummings in the first half. But then Michigan drove 80 yards for a touchdown scored by Dufek on a fourth-down, one-yard plunge to tie the score. Allis kicked the extra point, and that actually was the game although Michigan's Dufek scored quickly again on another plunge after a Bear's desperation pass on fourth down was incomplete.

So now the string of Big Ten victories over the P.C.C. in the Bowl stands at five straight.

Michigan Coach Bennie Oosterbaan said the deciding factor in the game was the passing of Wolverine ace Chuck Ortmann, which opened up the California defense in the second half.

Oklahoma, all-conquering since the second game of the 1948 season and voted the top team in the nation, was a six-and-a-half point choice over Kentucky, champion of the Southeastern Conference.

But in the first period tackle Walt Yowarski recovered an Oklahoma fumble on the Sooner 22, and on the next play Vito Parilli passed 22 yards for a Wildcat touchdown. Wilbur Jameson making a brilliant catch. A 47-yard pass by Parilli a little later set up another touchdown by Jameson on a one-yard buck.

Thereafter, the Wildcat line, led by Yowarski, stopped the Sooner ground attack and Oklahoma's lone score came on a fourth period, 17-yard pass by Billy Voss.

Yowarski was voted the game's outstanding player.

TEXAS was a seven-point choice before 76,000 fans in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas but lost out when Tennessee came from behind with two fourth-period touchdowns scored by Andy Kozar on short bucks after drives of 82 and 42 yards. First Vol touchdown was on a 75-yard sprint by Hank Lauricella.

THE OTHER TWO major bowls ran closer to form. The Orange Bowl, called a "toss-up" was just that as Clemson beat Miami, 15 to 14, on a fourth-period safety, and Wyoming lived up to its favorite's role in the Gator Bowl, 20 to 7, over Washington and Lee.

HONOLULU, the surprising University of Hawaii pulled one of the day's upsets by beating Denver University 28 to 27 in the Pineapple Bowl before 11,000 fans in Honolulu Stadium.

WES GETS 15 Gs

Wes Westrum, who hit 23 homers and set a fielding mark for catchers with only one error, signed his Giant contract yesterday at a reported raise to \$15,000.

Louis Looks For KO Tonite

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (UP). — Joe Louis, trim and confident, predicts he'll knock out Freddie Beshore tomorrow night in a 10-round "comeback" fight at Olympia.

Having melted off nearly six pounds from his midriff and legs in three weeks of intensive training, the Bomber is sure he's regained some of his lost speed and murderous punching power.

"I'll tag him—I'm in the best shape I've been in for five years," the former heavyweight champion said.

It is believed that Louis will give up all hopes of a return title bout with Charles if he doesn't come up with an impressive showing against Beshore of Harrisburg, Pa.

off the backboard

White Too Good to Believe . . . Cornell Shows Plenty . . . Now It's a Basketball Sisler

Visiting coaches who dropped in at the Garden Monday afternoon could hardly believe their eyes when they saw Sherman White of LIU. "Is he like this all the time?"

they wanted to know. The answer of course, is yes. He may not score thirty-five every game, as he did against South Carolina, but he'll score something pretty close to that more often than not.

In White, LIU has an extraordinary athlete who at six feet, seven inches can still lead a fast break downcourt with as much speed as any jackrabbit forward you could name. He can twist and drive. His co-ordination and shooting ability from close up is so great that he can pluck a pass from the midst of a collapsing defense and slice through.

Ray Felix rebounding work has improved sharply. He came down with more than White against Carolina. . . . Buddy Ackerman has started to come along as the sixth man, moving past the disappointing Murtha, Belopolsky and Roges. LIU's next, Bowling Green, is not up to the Charley Share teams, though it has a good record of 10-2. There are two big men of 6-6, and some fast smaller ones from Queens high schools.

Cornell was very impressive in outlasting NYU's sizzling opening burst and coming out to win handily. Still unbeaten, the Big Red meets likewise unbeaten Columbia in the uptown gym Saturday night and if they win, the race may be

over, since they're that much tougher at Ithaca for the return game. However, Columbia is the bet in their own gym against anybody.

Princeton, which had graduated all last year's surprise Ivy title team, is still unbeaten too, and numbers Ohio State and Michigan State among its victims, so the Ivy really has three good ballclubs. Young soph Dave Sisler, son of George and brother of Dick, is a high scoring forward in addition to a terrific pitching prospect.

Honey Aussell thinks Seton Hall can beat LIU. "We're bigger than them," he says, "and faster." Walt Dukes is 6-11, Felix' size, but more developed. Then there's a 6-9 man who'll have two inches on White, and a 6-6 starter to boot if he plays it that way. But beat LIU?

Duquesne barely stayed unbeaten, nipping Arizona 65-63. The Dukes lean heavily on New York City personnel. . . . San Francisco, which didn't look like much here, walloped Niagara at Buffalo 53-45, but Zeke Sinicola is out. . . . Illinois opened fire in the Big Ten race, beating Wisconsin by two at Madison. Indiana is very hopeful that this is the year but may not have the size to cope with such as Minnesota.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Ye Predictions for 1951

JANUARY—Michigan beats California, Kentucky beats Oklahoma, Tennessee beats Texas, Clemson beats Miami in Bowl Games. (A good predicting start, what?) . . . Red Sox get pitchers Brissie and Kellner from the A's for rookie pitcher John Jones who won 3, lost 11 for Louisville. No cash changed hands. Red Sox now 1-10 to win American league flag. . . . Pitcher John Jones, recently traded to the A's by the Red Sox, reports for induction. . . . Another fighter seriously hurt when head hits thinly covered ring floor at Garden. Commissioner Eagan announces: "Investigation satisfies me that this was just one of those unfortunate accidents common to all vigorous sports such as boxing."

FEBRUARY—Branch Rickey prepares contracts for Pittsburgh Pirates. Expresses thought that Ralph Kiner gets too much money, money is not good for a young man. Asked what he thinks of the Pirate prospects, he pulls on cigar, blows smoke toward ceiling and says: I have just examined our roster. It is certainly overloaded with stiffies who were sent here from, er, from another National League team. This is a serious handicap to our endeavors to emerge from the cellar. . . . Another fighter critically injured, this time at St. Nick's. Storm of protest. Boxing Commission promptly moves to install foam rubber under canvas, orders doctor to stop all bouts where there is vision-impairing bleeding or where fighter is obviously taking serious beating and is defenseless, also orders new make of gloves to soften impact of blows and lessen cutting, and improved new mouthpieces. This was the Boxing Commission of Nevada, I forgot to mention. In New York, Commissioner Eddie Eagan promptly announces, "Investigation satisfies me that this was just one of those unfortunate accidents common to all vigorous sports such as boxing." . . . Red Sox announce the acquisition of pitchers Kuzava and Hudson from Washington for George Butterfingers, veteran infielder of their Louisville farm. "No cash changed hands," the announcement read, "This was an even up trade. Butterfingers, despite his misleadingly poor fielding average, will have a steadying influence on the Washington infield, despite his alleged weak hitting, slowness afoot and poor throwing arm." Red Sox now 1-20 to win American League pennant.

Ray Robinson finally wins the middleweight title which should have been his long ago, unless, of course, Jake LaMotta comes up with bursitis of the longitude the day before the fight. . . .

MARCH—Spring training begins. On second day Joe Williams of World Telegram writes a column announcing that Simpson, Negro outfield rookie up with Cleveland from San Diego farm team, is "a colossal flop," vastly overrated. . . . Long Island University wins the Invitation Tourney, with Sherman White, greatest player New York has seen in 20 years, leading the way, and this ain't a-kidding! . . . Another fighter seriously injured in New York. Commissioner Eagan, well, you know. . . . Spring football practice begins. Notre Dame Coach Frank Leahy moans "may lose five games." There are less disbelieving laughs than usual. . . . Red Sox announce big trade in which they get Newhouser, Trucks, Evers, Wertz and a player to be announced shortly from Detroit in even up deal (no cash changes hands) for veteran catcher Buddy Rosar. "Let no one be fooled by the fact that Rosar is 37 years old and had a poor year in 1950," the Red Sox say. "He will help Detroit a lot. In fact, this is one of those deals that haunt you at night for fear it will boomerang." Red Sox now 1-90 favorites to win American League pennant.

APRIL—Player to be announced shortly in Boston-Detroit deal turns out to be Johnny Groth. . . . Buddy Rosar of Detroit falls over glove in dugout on opening day, is out for season. . . . Yanks beat Boston Red Sox in opening game 19-1. . . . Another fighter is seriously injured. Commissioner Eddie Eagan. . . .

MAY, JUNE, JULY—A lot of baseball. No fighters injured in New York. (No fights held in New York).

AUGUST—Joe DiMaggio, tired, drawn, slumping, ailing, is benched. . . . Boston Red Sox, 23 games behind, start late drive to overcome Cleveland and Yanks. Announce the acquisition of Ned Garver and Roy Sievers from St. Louis Browns in straight deal for promising young Fenway Park ticket taker named Doakes. No cash changed hands.

SEPTEMBER—Joe DiMaggio hits .812 for month, fields sensationally, steals 14 bases, drives in 40 runs. . . . Boxing resumes in New York City. Serious accident as fighter with vision obscured is knocked down and head bangs against ring floor at Garden. Eddie Eagan, New York Commissioner, is moved to action. "We held two investigations instead of one," he announces. "And are doubly convinced that this was just one of those unfortunate accidents common to all vigorous sports such as boxing." . . . Either Cleveland or Yanks win pennant. Either Dodgers, Giants or Phils win pennant. (Can't louse up our annual serious pre-season predictions with offhand picks here!) . . . Australians keep Davis Cup with Sedgeman and MacGregor starring. . . . Philadelphia A's, with Connie Mack and Jimmy Dkys at helm, make baseball history, finishing NINTH. First time this feat was ever accomplished. Connie Mack hires Congressman Rankin as chief scout. . . .

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER—Simpson of Cleveland American League's Rookie of Year. . . . Statistics show Red Sox led in team batting, cleaned up all honors in home runs, runs scored, runs batted in. . . . Thirteen losing college coaches "announce their resignation to go into business." . . . California wins Coast championship, refuses to play in Rose Bowl. "Hell with that Big Ten" is announcement. . . .

DECEMBER—Eddie Eagan, New York Boxing Commissioner, while stepping into Madison Square Garden ring for publicity picture, slips on canvas, falls, hits head on hard floor under thin canvas, rushed to St. Clare's Hospital where condition is fortunately termed not too serious. From hospital bed orders foam rubber matting to be put under canvas, other members of the New York Commission discount this, saying Eagan must be out of head because of the concussion. . . . Boston Red Sox announce the acquisition of Stan Musial, Ralph Kiner, Ewell Blackwell, Robin Roberts, Jim Konstanty, Andy Pafko and Sal Maglie for a slightly worn pair of shoes and a second string batboy. "No cash changed hands," is announcement. Red Sox favored to win 1952 American League pennant.